The Sunday Oregonian.

[illegible]—NO. 35. PORTLAND, OREGON, SUNDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1888. PRICE TEN CENTS.

[illegible] TOPICS.

[illegible] Very Lively Week for Re[illegible]able Sensation.

[illegible] Reporters Responsible [illegible] Novel Boycott—General [illegible] Live Subjects.

[illegible] the Sunday Oregonian. [illegible]—This has been a great [illegible] in this city. First some [illegible] to strike what proved to [illegible] of a mystery, fol[illegible] so to speak, and ap[illegible] nature would allow him [illegible]. It was simply an or[illegible] trunk, locked and strapped. [illegible] fellow opened the trunk [illegible] then appeared. It [illegible] body of a white woman. [illegible] columns of details. [illegible] were poked up by the or[illegible] opinion. It was intimated [illegible] able to do some[illegible]. The trunk mystery be[illegible] of the town. To those not [illegible] the habits and customs of [illegible] more or less unadorned [illegible] properly speaking, In[illegible] explanation of the al[illegible] unsatisfactory. That the [illegible] the very lazy and [illegible] Indians of the present day, [illegible] in the manner of the [illegible] too, in the midst [illegible] civilized community, ap[illegible] so it was. But they do [illegible] method of disposing [illegible] Indian who doesn't own a [illegible] has not yet come out [illegible]. What could be more be[illegible] the acceptance of their [illegible] should become the [illegible] earthly salves? In [illegible] of the most valu[illegible] the deceased, possessions [illegible] that an Indian will [illegible] to his cupidity. The [illegible] didn't steal the trunk [illegible] so, nor disposed of the [illegible] other some more civilized [illegible] have been no sensa[illegible] would have lost, say [illegible] brilliant, hair-raising [illegible] common-place mat[illegible] the bodies of Indians, [illegible] buried below high-tide [illegible] few days become exposed [illegible] to dig graves.

[illegible] was the story, told by [illegible] himself, that a young man [illegible] the seductive assurances of [illegible] kings, when the other [illegible] and two jacks. This [illegible] occurred in a game of [illegible] ostentations in dis[illegible] to the loss, although [illegible] very commendable [illegible] fellows who victimized him, [illegible] him of sixteen other dol[illegible] than cheating at [illegible] young man spent money [illegible] captured the admiration [illegible] "boys." The more [illegible] the young man [illegible] the manner described [illegible] nothing. To a man who [illegible] lose that much money [illegible] have proved disagree[illegible] possibly the young [illegible] to feign this indif[illegible] the thieves off their [illegible] being cap to the sensa[illegible] by THE OREGONIAN'S [illegible] correspondent to the effect [illegible] young man had greatly [illegible]. Nevertheless, the sen[illegible] fastened on itself for [illegible] the newspaper reporters.

[illegible] was the finding of a [illegible] with various sections of a [illegible] and numerous let[illegible]. There was no dirk-knife [illegible] horse-pistols in it, [illegible] examination failed [illegible] which would [illegible] degree of ghastliness [illegible] the absence of these [illegible] of a blood-cur[illegible] fell back on in[illegible]. It is not known [illegible] exhausted himself or [illegible] interesting effort while [illegible] nine-tenths of the sub[illegible] been able to chase [illegible] the tragedy of an in[illegible]. There was one feature [illegible] points a moral. The [illegible] justified the publica[illegible] information derived [illegible] was calculated to lead to [illegible] owner. But more than [illegible] letters from the young [illegible] and other members [illegible]. They referred to matters of [illegible] and to strangers [illegible] uninteresting. But [illegible] reason of their [illegible] from the simple annals [illegible] published in full, even [illegible] being indicated, [illegible] letters in no wise [illegible] of discovering the [illegible], was savagely un[illegible] caused pain and [illegible] innocent people. But sensa[illegible] scarce, and it [illegible]

[illegible] whose appointment as [illegible] Idaho supreme court to [illegible] Hays has just [illegible] the senate, is a well-[illegible] Penn. He is a [illegible] possessing many so[illegible] and literary accomplish[illegible] a reputation for great skill [illegible] of legal papers and in the [illegible]. In the trial of [illegible] remarkably cool and cautious [illegible] tenacity of purpose in the [illegible] witnesses and in the argu[illegible] of evidences, but at all [illegible] a demeanor which wins [illegible] of the jury and the confi[illegible]. He enjoyed an exten[illegible] practice. He is about 50 [illegible] partner, Robert M. Gib[illegible] years ago, was reputed [illegible] orator in Penn[illegible] the "silver-tongued" [illegible] himself. The supreme [illegible] again complete. C. [illegible] succeeds Justice [illegible] of office recently ex[illegible] Logan, appointed to succeed [illegible] several months ago, is [illegible] an accomplished judge and [illegible] confidence and esteem of all his [illegible]

[illegible] the well-known banker and [illegible] Puyallup, Pierce county, [illegible] in the last legisla[illegible] by Pierce county [illegible] delegate to congress. [illegible] in the legislature [illegible] Tacoma, another [illegible] Mr. Thompson has [illegible] with an ambition to [illegible]. He was one of the [illegible] of the present [illegible] Stewart opposed [illegible] the political [illegible] gentlemen became [illegible] somewhat conserva[illegible] conceded that Mr. [illegible] unanimous support [illegible]

[illegible] Falls, who was one [illegible] Republican ca[illegible] ing uniformly voted in the convention for Harrison. He was the only member of the Washington territory delegation who did so previous to the last ballot. It is generally conceded that this record, in addition to his wide acquaintance in the Northwest and enviable standing in business and social circles, will prove of great service to his brother, S. C. Hyde, who is confessedly in the field for nomination as delegate. It is not understood that E. B. Hyde himself is in anywise a candidate for the nomination.

A funny occurrence happened the other day on the Northern Pacific train which leaves Portland at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. A rather elderly looking man who, it afterwards appeared, traveled back and forward frequently between Portland and Tacoma, became the subject of the somewhat persistent but unsuccessful efforts of the apple and paper boy, who in this particular instance happens to have been a sleek, greasy, lazy-looking man, probably 40 years of age. When the train arrived at the Columbia river, where the south-bound train is passed, the elderly gentleman, who was in the rear car, seeing the apple "boy" receiving the Sound papers from the other train, approached him and asked for a paper, offering him the money for it.

"I never sell papers until I get on the train," snapped the apple "boy," and turning his back on the gentleman, the "boy's" look of indifference would have been superb if it had been less greasy. Naturally, the gentleman was astonished at this unexpected rebuff. After the train had been taken across the river, the gentleman frequently remarked that he wished the news "boy" would bring the papers, as he especially desired to have a Sound paper. The "boy" finally appeared, but he was crying "peaches and plums;" the next time it was "figs," and then the entire list of his stock of goods were successively carried through the train. About an hour after the train left Kalama, he brought the papers, but did not go near the elderly gentleman, who endeavored to attract the "boy's" attention. Finally the "boy" deigned to notice him.

"What is the matter with you?" said the provoked man; "you knew I wanted a paper."

"Well, you don't buy anything else, and your trade isn't of any account to me."

"Well—," gasped the astonished man, who was probably being the victim of such coercion for the first time. His indignation for the moment, prevented him from saying anything more. The news "boy" did not go away. He seemed to enjoy the situation. Perceiving that he was talking to a man and not a boy, the gentleman finally ejaculated:

"You're a chump. Now, here is the money; give me a paper."

"Now, since you have called me names I won't sell you a paper at all," replied the "boy," and he indifferently walked away and studiously and ostentatiously ignored the gentleman who had not bought as many apples and plums as the "boy" thought he should. The "boy" did not thereafter sell anything in that end of the car. The passengers "boycotted" him. The elderly gentleman said to another near by:

"That lazy fellow's gall simply astounded me. Now, that he has betrayed his methods and as I travel very frequently on this end of the road, it will be mighty little trade he will get from me or the small army of acquaintances I have among the traveling public."

"What is his name?" inquired one of the passengers.

"I understand he is called 'Shorty' Clanson."

SAREF.

"WOMEN OF NERVE."

The Clinging Vine Would Be All Right if the Oak Was Sturdy and Not a Scrub.

Many people believe with "The Countess" that E. P. H., who is acquainted with so many weak women, is a man, and one who is ever ready to catch these women of nerve, who faint at the scratch of the finger, scream at the sight of a mouse, or cry and go into a spasm at the slightest disappointment; one also who rushes to pick up a glove or handkerchief, if dropped from a tiny hand; one who keeps in reserve the pretty sayings he has heard to whisper in the ear of some girl of 15 years, or take small liberties when the big brother is absent.

True, there are women who faint, scream or spasm on short notice for want of self-control. Why? Because they have ever been taught that to be self-reliant is mannish an element that man despises in woman. No; she must look up to man as her protector. She, the clinging vine; he, the sturdy oak. This is a pretty thought, and many women would not object to the comparison if all men were as reliable as the oak. But unfortunately, the vine is too often planted by the side of a sour crab apple, or a mere scrub.

Weak women faint, scream and cry; weak men swear, kick and slam. The weakness in both cases is due to the same cause—the want of self-control; but the difference is in kind and degree. Which of the two is to be most regretted? A weak woman is a thing of pity; a weak-minded, but physically strong, man is a tyrant, before whom a faithful mother, loving wife and helpless children tremble.

If E. P. H. wants to write about women of nerve, why not draw a picture true to life? How many women there are, left with five or more small children to provide for, acting in the capacity of both man and woman; perhaps washing all day, and sewing half of the night for half-pay, that her family may be kept together! Who ever knew a man with nerve sufficient to do this? Who ever sang a song or read a motto, "What is Home Without a Father?"

Are there not thousands of young girls with small incomes struggling to earn an honest living, who are compelled to live in cold, cheerless places, half fed, and yet when cold and hungry they heroically turn from temptation which meets them on every hand. This means nerve. Would young men thus surrounded resist temptation better than girls? The Y. M. C. A. in every town and city exists on the principle of supply and demand, but there is very little aid of this kind for young women.

In the every-day domestic life we see women of nerve. Peep in at the door at noontime and see the wife and mother presiding over the table, a hungry, hurrying, exacting husband on the left. She, with her left hand, holds on her lap a fat, crying, kicking boy of 8 months; at her right is a little one of 2 or 3 years grabbing at everything within its reach, and two or three more all calling upon "ma" for their dinner. A woman under such circumstances who can keep sunny and amiable has more real nerve than the greatest general, who, under the inspiration of martial music, leads on the field of battle.

Where love and duty call you will find women of nerve. The true wife and mother watching over the sick incessantly for weeks means nerve.

True, some men have nerve enough to shoot another through the heart for the great offense of refusing to take a social drink; or two will face each other with swords and pistols for the crime of wearing next their heart the picture of a pretty woman. This is nerve of the bulldog kind which requires [illegible] up to the quality of woman's nerve.

L. H. I.

Portland, July 21, 1888.

A Very Eccentric Parisian.

Liverpool Courier.

Jean Bonnet, a presumably crazy Frenchman, mounted a few days ago to the top of the famous July Column in the Place de la Bastille, Paris, and proceeded to undress himself in the presence of a party of ladies who were there sight-seeing. Some men arrived in time to pull him back just as he was about to leap to the pavement, and held him until the police came.

Take the Northern Pacific Railroad, the dining car route for all points east. Office, No. 2 [illegible]

THE VACATION OF A NOBODY.

How a Clerk in a Wholesale House is Enjoying Himself.

A Visit to an Iron Mountain Within Thirty Minutes' Ride of Portland—Interesting Incidents of a Day's Outing.

In the wholesale house where I am employed, everybody, from the wagon boy up to the office manager, gets ten days' vacation during the summer at the firm's expense—only they don't allow more than one or two off at a time. The boys all insisted that I should have the first vacation, which I take to be real kind of them. It is something of an honor to be the first of a large house to get off—like delivering a salutatory at school. I delivered one once. It began:

I greet you with my welcome presence here,
And bid you wait, for you have naught to fear—

And a good many people thought the principal of the high school wrote it for me, but I made it up myself. Ben Stoutenburg, who works next door to our store, says the boys made me go first, because it has rained so much that the trout streams will be no good for a month yet. But he is jealous. They don't get any vacations at his store, only on the night of the Fourth.

Last summer Ben asked Mr. Slystein if he could get off for three days to go to the Sandy. Trade was dull, and, for a wonder, Mr. Slystein said he might. Ben was so encouraged that he asked him if his time would go on while he was away. Mr. Slystein replied: "Yesh, my boy, your time will go on, but your pay will shtop." So it makes Bennie ill-natured when he sees any of us are off.

This is my first year in the house, and my salary is fixed at $7 a week, which calls for some economy in my plans. I had decided on the Clackamas; but I saw a party who just returned from there, and they report the water to be four feet too high for fishing. And then it came almost like an inspiration to me to make my headquarters at home in Portland, and go out on short trips, here and there, as I felt inclined. I bought a nice seersucker ulster and a grip-sack, with a long strap to go over my shoulder, which are quite becoming to me, and make me look every inch a tourist.

I thought I would try Oswego first, and it only cost me 25 cents for a round-trip ticket. You cannot see much of the country from the narrow-gauge coaches—unless you are hunch-backed—except the bones around the slaughter-houses, and those nice little signs on the water-barrels, "Where to Buy Your Stoves and Tinware," because the window-blinds won't raise up higher than your shoulder. But if you slide way down on the edge of the seat, and lean your head back, you can get some beautiful views out of the windows on the other side of the coach.

When we reached Oswego I was amazed at the immense buildings and engines of the Oregon Iron & Steel Company. It makes a fellow feel as though there were bigger men in this country than he thought there was. I asked the clerk in the office if I might view the works. He said I could, but not to climb up on anything. I don't think I acted like a young man who would climb up on things. I don't think I was dressed like a young man who would go climbing smoke-stacks and furnaces, and I informed the clerk in rather an impressive way that I should not climb anything upon the premises.

After going all through the works and looking at the company's new town of Oswego, which is rapidly building up, I examined the ore road. It looks like a thoroughly built track and runs three miles up the side of a steep mountain. A cute little ten-ton locomotive was just ready to start up with a train. And the engineer, noticing probably that I was a tourist, kindly invited me to ride out to the mines. I would have a splendid free trip only the cab was very bad small and there was but one little bit of a seat and just as we started a young woman, one of the miners' wives, came aboard. She weighed about 180 pounds, and before I could give her my seat she plumped herself down in my lap. She had bought some groceries, and had all the prize glassware that came with her baking powder in her arms with other bundles. There was a pickle dish, sugar bowl, three fancy tumblers and a lamp all stuck in an immense pitcher, the whole outfit looking as though it had been remelted out of cheap window glass. This prize being awkward to hold, the young lady squeezed down on the end of the seat between me and the cab window, and in struggling to move my legs so that the blood would circulate once more, I knocked the glassware out of the window with my elbow. We were going over a trestlework about sixty feet high and the infuriated young woman at once started in to push me out of the window after her shattered prizes, then suddenly went off into hysterics, finding breath between her screams to prophesy that her husband would break my neck in seven different ways, the moment we reached the mines. The result was, I had to pay her $2 for the outfit that probably cost her two bits, and she had the baking powder left.

Peace reigned again, but as the young lady showed a disposition to nestle down in my lap once more I asked the engineer to put me off, and I walked the rest of the way to the summit.

My neat little imitation alligator-skin grip-sack was mashed out of shape, and I felt generally demoralized, but soon recovered my spirits. It was a great comfort, after such a waste of my fresh air fund, to realize that I was the employe of a firm generous enough to allow my salary to accumulate during vacation.

I made friends with a very well-informed boy at the mines who seemed to be the only idler around, and engaged his services as my guide for a very reasonable sum. I could hardly realize that here within thirty minutes by rail of Portland, I was on an iron mountain, and the improvements there under headway, new ore bunkers, hoisting engines, batteries of boilers, and the new tunnels, were all on a scale with the great works at Oswego.

There is but little expense or trouble about draining these mines. Steam is carried down into the tunnels from the boilers outside, and the water is pumped from the various levels and forced through pipes to a large tank on the very apex of the mountain, which in turn again supplies all the water used on the locomotives, the stationary boilers and elsewhere. It is like making a cow drink her own milk, which my Uncle William did at the state fair with a scrub cow. He taught her to like milk, and then gave her all her own and that from two other cows. It made her give a wash-tub full at each milking, and he took the prize for the best all-round dairy cow in Oregon, and sold her for $160 to the cashier of a bank in Salem, who was an amateur farmer.

The view from the summit, to which the water is forced, is simply grand. I doubt if portions of as many counties can be seen from any other point in Oregon below the snow line. For the boy, who had lived there since childhood, pointed the landmarks out to me, so that—including the Cascade range counties where peaks were visible—we could see Crook, Wasco, Linn, Marion, Washington, Clackamas, Multnomah and Columbia counties in Oregon, and Cowlitz, Clarke and Skamania in Washington territory. It was a solemn and majestic thought to me that this mountain, from whence the eye could see so far, was iron all the way down to the roots of it. If I had time I could write a fine description of this scene—of the dim far-away violet hills, etc. I wrote such a piece [illegible] the girls' paper. [illegible] but the editress left it out, and substituted a poem of her own, entitled "Portland Artists." The first verse was:

Oh, why doth the painter paint at Mt. Hood
Like the hound on the tiger's track?
Ah! the snow of his bald head awakens her art,
And she murders the hump on his back.

The foolish girl might better have put in my piece, for several of her teachers had pictures of Mt. Hood on exhibition in the windows of the art stores, and some of the other verses of the poem made them so mad that they marked her down in all her studies for the rest of the year, so that she barely passed.

My guide wanted me to go down into the mine—I think he said one slope was in 1300 feet. But it looked most too dark and dismal down there, and besides I would probably have ruined my new ulster. It seemed pleasanter to stay outside and look over into Crook county.

The busy little narrow gauge squirms around the foot of the mountain, and the beautiful lake that supplies the O. I. & S. Co.'s works at Oswego with water lies in the valley. The boy wanted me to go down to the lake and fish. He said it was just filled with black bass—the offspring of a single bucketful emptied in five or six years ago. I presume he meant carp, but he said he "never fooled with no cultud fish." However, I thought the climb back up to the ore road would be more than any sort of fish were worth.

I never saw so many young grouse as on this mountain. The side hills are so steep that no one can hunt upon them, and being covered with blackberries they make a fine breeding ground for grouse and pheasants. Not being hunted they are quite tame. I noticed coming up on the engine that they would hardly keep out of the way of the wheels.

I asked the boy if he ever shot any birds, and he said he did not have to, for he caught them in a sort of netting, made out of an old salmon seine and pieces of condemned wire rope. He said the engineer, when they were not hauling ore—would allow him to fasten this netting in front of the locomotive; and as the train—going down grade—would disturb the coveys of grouse, here and there along the track, some would not rise until the engine was right on them, and two or three out of every flock would get entangled in the net. He said the day before he caught nineteen half-grown grouse—plenty big enough for the pan—and two young owls.

I returned to Oswego just in time to see the 6:10 P. M. train pulling into the station with every coach crowded, but I managed to secure a seat. A great many employes of the O. I. & S. Co., with their dinner buckets in their hands, got on the train here. They hold commutation tickets, and are getting off all the way down to Portland. The route from South Portland to Oswego is virtually a street of Portland.

The seat in front of mine was occupied by a young traveler for a Portland hardware firm, and a young fellow from near Sheridan, who had never been in this city. As we passed Fulton, I noticed the drummer was making the granger believe that we were now in the heart of Portland. The great number of pleasure carriages, and of gentlemen driving their roadsters, gave an air of life to the scene, that helped to keep up the illusion. A large powder house was pointed out as the city jail, and the drummer transformed the Orphans' Home into the High school building. He said the old water works by the bank of the river was the custom house, and that the elevated walk leading out to it was the "bridge." The young farmer said he had a cousin working at Weidler's mills, and as he wanted to find him, he said, the drummer told him he was right there now, and pointed out the small mill near the foot of Lincoln street. It was so difficult to see out of the windows that the granger could hardly find out he had been deceived. But a wind-mill agent who sat near and heard the whole conversation—as anybody in the coach could—gave it away to the farmer as he was going out of the car. When he found out he had been made sport of, I think it hurt his feelings, for he pulled off his coat, and yelled out to the drummer to "hold on till he showed him the new circus grounds." The last I saw of them they had fallen down backwards over a pair of hand-trucks, and a policeman was coming on a run down the incline.

To-morrow I shall take a nice, quiet little trip either to Vancouver or Sellwood. I am pretty tired, and don't want anything exciting to-morrow, and I think now it will be Vancouver.

HENRI CORYELL.

Portland, July 23.

"A BLIND LEAD."

Charming Novel from the Pen of a Former Portland Lady Just Published.

Mrs. Josephine W. Bates, formerly a resident of Portland, now residing at San Diego, has written a story of Colorado mining life which she has called "A Blind Lead." It is her first ambitious literary work. The novel deals with every-day life in a prosperous mining town in Colorado, a theme which has almost been exhausted in prose and poetry by writers of acknowledged genius. Yet Mrs. Bates has succeeded in writing a charming story. Her descriptive powers are fine. Writing of the mountains which hem in the scene of the story she says: "We crave the animate more when the universal silence bears down upon us. We own to a sort of awe; the quiet is so profound. And yet it is not crystallized silence that speaks of force, nor is it the lethargy of sleep; it is rather the hush of intense thought in which unseen faculties are moving in strong activity. Time was when the activity revealed itself, when the masses were shaken, their deep foundations rent and fiery fountains tossed into the granite clefts their metallic spray to be a nation's heritage."

Chief interest in the story attaches to the struggles of a patient, industrious miner, who, with the consent of his wife, hazards his all on whether the lead he is working will strike the main lode. This is worked up by easy, natural movements to a wonderfully dramatic climax. A beautiful romance, connected with the miner's fight for wealth, runs through the story, and the author has presented a unique bit of comedy in the character of a bookseller, who wrecked his fortunes by always buying bargains. "A Blind Lead" would be improved by condensing four or five chapters of incidents into one, and striking a more rapid pace after the characters are introduced. Mrs. Bates shows intimate knowledge of the ways of mining towns, has pictured several strong characters, two of them distinctly noble, and has written, perhaps unconsciously, no common-place drama.

The author will be remembered by a small circle of friends in Portland as the wife of Mr. Linden W. Bates, engineer on Northern Pacific construction in 1880-81. Mrs. Bates may be proud of "A Blind Lead." It is published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., Philadelphia.

THE BENEDICTINE CONVENT.

Apartments of the Sisters Alone are Sacred from the Public Gaze.

PORTLAND, July 21.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

In your issue of July 9, relating to the dedication of the Benedictine Convent at Mt. Angel, the reporter stated that after the dedication no one would be allowed to enter the building beyond the reception room, and that the visitors would have to converse with the sisters through a kind of grating, giving the sisters the appearance of being caged up. This is an error. The only place where visitors can not enter is the apartment allotted to the sisters. The sisters will cheerfully show any one through all the rooms assigned the pupils. There is no such a thing as "being caged up," even as regards the sisters; they are allowed to be with their relatives when the latter visit the convent.

Thirty acres of land, laid out in orchards, groves and walks, afford ample opportunities for healthful exercise.

The spirit of St. Benedict is by no means [illegible]

GREAT TRAVELERS AT HOME.

Paul du Chaillu and Frank Vincent, Jr., Talk of the World's Wonders.

Why Go Abroad When the United States is Full of Unexplored Marvels?—Revolution in English History.

[Special Correspondence of The Sunday Oregonian.]

NEW YORK, July 16.—It is an interesting coincidence that in the heyday of the season for travel, when the world and his wife and even his poor relations are planning a roving campaign on this and perhaps several other continents, or are already en route, the city of New York should hold within its confines two of the most famous travelers of this country. That Paul du Chaillu and Frank Vincent, Jr., are truthfully described in such a phrase cannot be doubted. It seems to become more than an interesting coincidence when one reflects that New York, the whirling center of the most active literary, business and social life of the world of to-day, is either the mother or the foster-mother of nearly all those adventurous men who are in the latter half of the nineteenth century following in the footsteps of Capt. Cook, Mungo Park, Humboldt and the greatest travelers of former times. Henry M. Stanley claims, and is claimed by, New York as his domicile. Chaille Long makes this the base of supplies from which he sallies out to lecture to the untraveled citizens of the interior. Prof. James Ricalton has just set out from this port with the most charming special commission any traveler ever had, and his home is not thirty miles away, in a suburb. Carl Lohse, the Abyssinian lion-hunter, lives here. David Ker and Almont Barnes are practical New Yorkers. So at heart is Frank Cushing, the Bostonian, who found out Zululand. William T. Hornaday, the last of the buffalo hunters and the delightful seeker out of big game and cold science in the East, is often seen on Broadway and equips here. There is travel in the air on Manhattan island—the genuine unrest of the born traveler in the hearts of her children. And there are some 50,000 travelers from elsewhere who stop here over night day in and day out.

Your hot-foot is the most fascinating of men when he can be induced to talk of the queer nooks he first has found out and delighted in, the mighty rivers whose virgin current his prow was the first to plough, the world-old forests whose fungi he first classified, the strange tribes, marvelous cities and fearsome beasts, unknown until he attacked them with pen and pencil.

The prudent traveler thinks twice, however, before he permits himself to talk to a newspaper. The same people who read the newspapers would read his book when it came out; and as every traveler has a book coming out, he soon becomes canny enough not to skim the cream for another, and so have only the milk of human kindness left for himself. In New York, the city of travelers, he is lionized, and the hunter becomes the hunted. Yet sometimes, over congenial pipe and bowl, the thirst for appreciation must needs overcome him, and then what a comrade, what a mine of information he becomes, to be sure!

PAUL B. DU CHAILLU.

One of the most successful and famous travelers of the century, the man to whom we owe the discovery and careful study of the man-monkeys and dwarfs of Central Africa, is a veteran New Yorker. This city has been his home for twenty-five years. He has been here on a brief visit to gratify the homesickness which seizes him periodically, sometimes on the equator, sometimes inside the Arctic circle. Wherever he is, once this nostalgia in possession of a brain but a moment before devoted to stretching the confines of human knowledge and revealing new regions and new beauties on the globe—and in a twinkling he posts away for New York, the center of the earth, and for the time being its most attractive spot to him!

This was the occasion of his reappearance here. And that reappearance has been the signal for a deluge of bouquets, dinner cards and greetings of hand and heart. He has hosts of friends here, this charming, unaffected, witty man of the world—a world much bigger than that of most of us—yet he won't go under any roof in all Gotham as guest or prince, if you like, but that of his old landlady on Twenty-third street, who never knows whether her next letter will be from Ashangoland or Siberia.

Here is what he says of his plans, his forthcoming book, of which the American public knows scarcely anything as yet, and of that wonderful career of his which has whiled away many a wrapt hour for American schoolboys, as well as students, scholars and scientists:

"Since you think the public might be interested in learning more of my life and adventures than has yet been printed, I will say that I was born in New Orleans about 1835, of a creole family. In those days the lovely and still charming city of New Orleans was practically a French province. Everybody was French, and everybody spoke and thought French. When the railroads began to come in all this was altered. There my boyhood and youth were spent, globe-trotting being farther from my thoughts than heaven, even. I went to Paris to school, as did so large a proportion of the better creole boys. There I saw something of the world and began to appreciate how big it was. The French are born travelers, as far as the spirit of restlessness is concerned. I became infected, returned to New Orleans and made my arrangements to start out and go to the very furthest, least known and most interesting quarters of the globe!

"And this meant a good deal more in those days, when there were no cables and few railroads or steamboats.

EXPLORATION OF AFRICA.

"I fitted out my own little ship with my own money—I have always paid all my own expenses—and sailed from New York for Africa. I was then a little more than 18 years of age. Nobody knew or cared about me or my trip. I was gone three or four years. There was no solicitude about my absence, and no special correspondent was sent to find me. I was unknown then, and I may say I am famous now. Yet for all my wanderings in strange scenes and my discoveries of strange people, I can truthfully say I never had as good a time as in those years when I was buried beyond the ken of civilization in equatorial Africa. I went where I pleased, did what I pleased, and stayed as long as I pleased. I was my own master, buoyant with youth, health and high spirits.

"I am not old now. I am tired a little by years of work on my new book, but I am not old. Yet the buoyant enjoyment of those first years of roving over the heart of Africa is gone.

"I prefer now to sit down and have my champagne—beer would be more appropriate for authors and writers like ourselves, perhaps—with my friends, or to write at my books. I used to fray the bottoms of my trousers. Now I wear out my seat.

"It was on that first trip that I discovered the gorillas, or man-monkeys—fellows more manly even than your own Crowley here in the park, and as ferocious as the savages [illegible]. The cannibals, too, whose rites are as [illegible] as anything [illegible] and horrider than anything found in the South seas. The existence of these gorillas and cannibals in Africa had been in dispute since the time of Herodotus. I was lucky, for I settled it beyond dispute. My book called 'Explorations in Equatorial Africa' was the result of that journey.

"A few years afterwards I fitted myself out again and started from New York to the unknown portions of the dark continent. New York has been my home ever since that first voyage. I came here, saw old friends and made new ones, and went traveling again.

"This time I was gone about two years and found the Dwarfs, the little creatures of a race as distinct from ours as were the giants of old—almost treated as food for fable and talked of to children as fit company for fairies. Yet there the dwarfs are! My 'Journey to Ashangoland' was the fruit of that expedition.

"My next traveling was done in the north. For six years I roamed through the Arctic circle and along northern Siberia. I and my reindeers were at home anywhere, in any temperature. Forty-five degrees below zero were nothing to me. That is the land for me. In spite of all mysterious fascination of the tropics, give me the north, 'The Land of the Midnight Sun.'

"Yet I wasn't satisfied to live up there always. I'm a queer chap about that. Every once and again I must split off home to New York. I haven't been here for three years until now, and I leave again at once. It makes me feel old (he doesn't look it) to come back here and see how things have changed in twenty-five years. I haven't any small vices, however—which means, I suppose, that I don't smoke—and I can still vault eighteen feet.

DU CHAILLU WILL OVERTURN HISTORY.

"But I am no longer a traveler. It does seem strange, as you say, that once bitten by the gad-fly of globe-trotting, I should be willing to settle down and sit at a desk and grind. Yet that is what I have been doing for eight years; and it isn't really grinding—I had three secretaries to do that. I am trying to upset English history, and I believe I shall succeed. Naturally, the book will attract attention.

"My publisher, John Murray, of No. 50 Albemarle street, London, says the work I have done on that book would have killed three men. I had to travel all over Northern Europe and into Asia to find the manuscripts and monuments from which I derived my facts.

"It is 'The Viking Age' that I am trying to reconstruct, and that is the title of my book. And I don't mind telling you that I have already spent on that book about $45,000 of my own money. It is my only offspring—I am a bachelor, you know—my child, the dream and creation of my life. For two years past a thousand pages of it have been in type, waiting for change, verification, analysis or correction. That is finished now, and I ran over here to see my home again and crack a bottle with my friends. And I have enjoyed myself as nobody but a man who has been through such an undertaking can enjoy himself. I am as happy as a prince and would not change places with a Vanderbilt.

"The North, the land of the Vikings, was the home of the great race which has made modern civilization possible. Those are the people I love, and to set them right in history has been my task. The stories of Hengist and Horsa, of the Angles and Saxons who conquered England and made the Anglo-Saxon, are both, and I think I have proved it. The Vikings were in England long before Cæsar's invasion. History as at present written says the Danes conquered England in 785. I have seen and made extracts from Sagas which spoke, as a matter of course, of the fact that the Norse were in possession of England as their own at a period 200 years before that period.

"Before the Christian era the only people in Europe who knew how to write were the Vikings, the Etruscans, the Romans and the Greeks. These yellow-haired, blue-eyed chiefs of the North, who wrote, sang and fought, forged gigantic swords and chased and inlaid them with gold and silver, engraved gorgeous shields and composed mighty Sagas, I have traced back from Scandinavia to the shores of the Black sea.

"This I believe to be a startling novelty in the philosophical theories of the genesis of races.

"I have eighteen fac-similes of Sagas in my book. A few of them have illuminated initial letters. The Norsemen did not illustrate their Sagas. A Saga is a life-story, a 'telling,' from sagen, to say or tell. It is the chronicle of human life. One Saga may be devoted to a wedding, another to a landing in England, and so on."

M. Du Chaillu talked as he packed his trunks. He is a man of medium hight, of erect, active bearing, with a smooth, polished dome to his head, yet youthful looking in the face, in spite of keen black eyes that have a vague suggestion in them of a thousand-and-one odd scenes they have looked upon, and of aggressive grayish-black brows. There's a healthy tan, now to some extent faded out by recent confinement, in his unfurrowed cheeks. He is a man of distinction, as should be one who has fathomed the secrets of the heart of the dark continent and the land of the midnight sun.

FRANK VINCENT AND THE LAND OF TO-MORROW.

What Du Chaillu did for Africa and Vikingland, Frank Vincent, Jr., has done for the Cambodia, Burmah and Siam, the Land of the White Elephant and the Land of To-Morrow, the drowsy climes of South and Central America, where "Manana" is always the cry. Mr. Vincent is a handsome man and quite as impetuous and adventurous a traveler as Du Chaillu himself. He too is writing a book which is expected to make valuable additions to history, and he too has hosts of friends in this metropolis of travel to whom he returns periodically for a season of respite and refreshment. Mr. Vincent and M. Du Chaillu returned to this city recently at nearly the same time. But great travelers are not gregarious. Each wants at least a continent to himself.

The explorer and historian of the Land of the White Elephant lives for a good part of his time peacefully at Tarrytown, where his father lived before him. He has just come back from a 75,000-mile tour of the tropical and mountain mysteries of the wilds of South and Central America, Mexico and the West Indies. Mr. Vincent is a handsome, clear-eyed and broad-shouldered young man, as able and willing to put the world under his feet as Atlas was to carry it on his shoulders. The American press has before now printed some of Mr. Vincent's impressions of life, and particularly of his life in South America and Mexico. But the tenth has not been told. When asked about the latest wonders that have fallen under his observant eye, Mr. Vincent said:

"My latest journey lasted three years, and covered 75,000 miles. I visited every state and capital of Spanish and Portuguese America. The countries which, on the whole, I found most interesting were Brazil, Mexico, the Argentine Republic and Guatemala. Among the many novelties and oddities of the great circuitous tour from Mexico to Panama and Cape Horn, and from the Falklands to St. Thomas and Venezuela, I might just mention my visit to Quito, that paradise of priests; breakfasting in the crater of Pichincha, the loftiest active volcano in the world; ascending from the coast by railway 13,000 feet above the sea to Bolivia, and passing over Lake Titicaca, the highest steamer navigation on the globe.

"The fiords of Chili I found surpassed in grandeur and beauty those of Norway as much as the latter excel those of Alaska. After visiting the Fuegians in their island homes, I called at the globe's southernmost town of Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan. I had some years previously visited the most northerly town in the world—Hammerfest, in Norway.

"Hunting wild fowl in the Falkland islands proved an exciting sport. But I pushed on to the Argentine Republic, where, some 250 miles south of Buenos Ayres, is a remarkable rocking stone, a giant boulder weighing [illegible], and so nicely poised that it rocks in the wind and may be made to crack a walnut. Yet this rock is so firm that one of the old dictators, Rosas by name, once yoked 1000 horses to it, but was unable to to displace it. The next piquant point of my travels was certainly Paraguay, where the women outnumber the men six to one, no fewer than 100,000 male Paraguayans having been cut off during the five years' war with Brazil.

"But the exploration of the great falls of the Iguassu was the most important and interesting event of my entire tour. These falls are situated in the heart of the continent, upon the river of the same name, thirty miles from its junction with the Parana. They are about equally distant—say a thousand miles—southwesterly from Rio Janeiro and northeasterly from Buenos Ayres. My party consisted of thirteen Paraguayans, well armed and well provisioned. We made the journey partly upon the Iguassu in a great dug-out canoe and partly on foot through the primitive forest. The rivers swarmed with alligators and great fish, some of them fifty pounds in weight. The woods were full of tigers, tapirs, wild pigs, deer, monkeys, partridges, squirrels, turkeys, venomous snakes and myriads of mosquitoes, gnats, butterflies, moths, ants and other insect pests.

"The district is sparsely settled with savage Indians, who have a disagreeable custom of shying poisoned arrows from behind trees at inquisitive strangers. In poling our canoe up the river in a temperature of 115 degrees Fahrenheit, two of my men were overcome by the heat and I had to wait a day for their recovery. So dense was the forest, we had actually to hew a tunnel for our passage.

THE NIAGARA OF SOUTH AMERICA.

"The first view of the great falls in their solitary grandeur and beauty is perfectly overwhelming. You behold the 'Niagara of South America.' They have no such enormous volume of water as Niagara—what falls anywhere have?—but they are fifty feet higher. They are separated by a great island somewhat like Goat island. One fall, that on the Brazilian side of the river, is of a horseshoe shape and corresponds very well with the Canadian fall, while the other, on the Argentine side, is a broad, straight sheet like the American fall. The first mentioned fall is about 2000 feet in width, the other 1200 feet. Above the falls the river is about a mile in width; below them, it is pressed between narrow walls of rock, and in its velocity rages with all the seething fury of the whirlpool rapids of Niagara.

"From Rio Janeiro I took a thousand-mile tour into the interior, visiting the gold and diamond mines. Later I reached the great cataract of Paulo Affonso in the San Francisco river, and justly called the 'king of rapids,' for it is by far the largest in the world. In a distance of about a quarter of a mile it descends 250 feet by means of a series of gigantic tumultuous cataracts.

"Afterwards came to me the remarkable experience of a 2000-mile voyage up the sea-like Amazon; another, also of great interest, up the Orinoco; a visit to the wonderful pitch lake of Trinidad, a great, bottomless bed of asphaltum, a half mile in diameter, hard and cold on its borders, but soft and hot towards the middle.

"Next there was a call at the little island of Curacoa, with its curious capital, whose gaily colored walls make it resemble a children's toy town. The well-known and esteemed Curacoa liqueur is made from small oranges or orange peel and cinnamon and cloves digested in comparatively weak spirits. The celebrated falls of Tequendama, near Bogota, the capital of the United States of Columbia, are of the same hight of [illegible] feet as the familiar Bridal Veil falls in the Yosemite valley. An excursion to the Tequendama and return to the Carribean sea and Aspinwall completed one of the most toilsome but interesting journeys I have ever made."

NORTH AMERICA'S UNEXPLORED MARVELS.

And just here a point was made that ought to come home to every American. When the secret places of the old world have all been explored by adventurous Americans, what will be left for them to do? Where can they find a virgin field for the indulgence of their lust of travel, their desire for something new, their craze for virgin forests, untrodden canyons, unnavigated rivers?

Why, where else, to be sure, than right here on their own North American continent and to an almost inconceivable degree in the limits of their own United States. The whole country is already watching the result of the voyage two frontiersmen have just begun down the marvelous, mysterious, magnificent canyons of the Colorado. In Canyon Land who knows what mysteries may still lurk? Who knows the secrets of the Three Tetons, the romance and reality of the Lost Cabin mine, the contents of the air caves of the Wind River mountains?

"What, in your opinion," was asked Mr. Vincent, "are the points of chief interest for globe-trotters on the American continent, and more particularly the almost unexplored nooks of North America and the United States?"

"There are within the limits of the United States five great natural curiosities which, as sights or scenes, are unrivaled elsewhere throughout the world. These are Niagara Falls, the Yellowstone Park, the Yosemite valley, the Grand canyon of the Colorado, and Mammoth cave. With these five 'champion shows' we easily lead all lands. Nowhere on earth is there a region of equal size containing so great a variety of natural wonders and beauties as our famous National Park in Wyoming. The Grand canyon of the Colorado is less explored and less accessible, but to my mind it is the most sublime sight in North America. Think of a vast rent in the earth, 300 miles in length, fifteen miles in width and 7000 feet in depth! There are in this profound gorge rocky cliffs as massive as the giant domes of Yosemite and mountain peaks as lofty as Mount Washington. The stream at the bottom looks from the rim of the plateau like a tiny brook, but it is actually a raging torrent 300 feet in width. The nearest point of approach to the most stupendous portion of the Grand canyon is Flagstaff, a small town on the Atlantic & Pacific railroad, whence the journey of seventy-five miles may be made on horseback or in a mountain wagon. Provisions and tents must be taken."

"What do you consider the most interesting parts of other countries for the explorer and traveler?"

CENTRAL ASIA AND CENTRAL AFRICA.

"Perhaps, roughly speaking, Central Asia and Central Africa present the most fertile fields. Though setting aside the vast polar regions, at the north 500 miles in diameter and at the south nearly 1000, as wholly beyond the scope of ordinary exploration or travel, there are still remaining unknown immense sections in Northern and Southern South America, in Borneo, New Guinea, New Britain and Solomon's group.

"I don't know of any more interesting or important foreign exploration than that of Northern South America.

"For the daring explorer Northwestern Africa furnishes a fascinating prospect.

"For the simple traveler, however, who perhaps would like a greater certainty of returning to 'tell his tale,' I would suggest my own prime favorites, which are Egypt, India, Japan, Brazil, Mexico, Italy and the United States."

And that Mr. Vincent returns to tell a most interesting tale there is no doubt. He has been traveling eleven years, and has traversed a distance of 265,000 miles. His success as a writer is quite as gratifying as that of M. Du Chaillu. They are both bachelors and men of the world—both students, and not curiosity seekers. Mr. Vincent is now as hard at work on the great literary work of his life as M. Du Chaillu has been on his. Mr. Vincent is tall, dark-haired, gray-eyed. His big mustache bristles with energy. He is slender in figure and pleasing in manner. His father founded a [illegible] dry goods house [illegible] to read Capt. Cook, Peter Pindar, Mungo

Polo and Mungo Park, and then to scorn second-hand travel and start out for himself.

Mr. Vincent's first literary success was with his "Land of the White Elephant," a book which at once made him famous. It was a valuable contribution to history and science as well as to literature. His descriptions of scenery among the Himalayas have never been excelled. He has met and talked with royal personages numerous enough to make up a show as big as the Wild West if they would all agree to travel with him. He has been offered by dusky sovereigns scores of wives and hundreds of concubines. He has penetrated Farther India. He has been everywhere and done almost everything except—die. And "in spite of all temptations to belong to other nations," he prefers to remain a New Yorker.

PROF. RIECALTON'S QUEST.

Some men, like Hornaday, travel for natural history and to perfect a museum like the wonderful one at Rochester. Others roam, like Stanley and De Brazza, for the love of adventure and in the interests of commercial enterprises. The largest proportion of travelers are in quest of material to write about, like David Ker. Prof. James Riecalton's case is peculiar. Until last February he was principal of the public school at Maplewood, N. J., a suburb of Orange. He resigned to become "special traveler" for Thomas A. Edison, not in search of money or business, but to spend money in search of a certain mysterious "substance."

He is to be gone in this singular quest two years, and his mission is to furnish Edison with a vegetable growth which will answer given ends in his electrical experiments. Prof. Riecalton's selection, in view of the fact that Edison has had many travelers on the qui vive for him and has already sunk thousands of dollars in the search, can but be regarded as a tribute to the equipment and audacity of a man hitherto little known as a traveler.

Mr. Edison has in his possession, it is said, specimens of this mysterious vegetable growth. It is a marvelous conductor or non-conductor, and when once obtained in quantity will open new vistas to his electrical genius and unfiring brain and hands. Success to Prof. Riecalton and to all travelers! May he not in vain scour and sweep the valley of the Amazon and beat the forest carpets of the tropics! May Borneo, Ceylon and Oceanica yield their botanical secrets to him!

But how much better it would be if he could find his magnum arcanum in the North Woods, or if the swamps of Florida, or in Middle park, Colorado, or in the petrified forests of Arizona, or in Lower California, or on the mysterious island of Tiburin, off Yaqui Land, from which bloody-minded and gigantic cannibals come over and ravage on occasion. The fact is, the secrets of North America are not half told yet.

JOHN PAUL BOCOCK.

CORONETS AND TRADE.

French Women of Title Keeping Shops for the Delectation of Snobs.

Galignani's Messenger.

Paris is about to follow the example set by London in the matter of titled shopkeepers. One of the most popular and pretty of Parisian countesses is opening a millinery establishment, whence she will dispense hats, bonnets and costumes to her friends for a consideration. A well known marquise has for some time been making a neat little income by hiring out her magnificent silver plate, cut glass, and silver candelabras for weddings and other festivities. Another Parisian of high position is proprietress of a successful little shop which deals in curios and artistic trifles.

In London, lady shopkeepers are intent rather upon success than on privacy. They wait upon customers in person, and work as hard as any of their assistants. One very charming personage, whose name may be found in the peerage, tries on bonnets herself in the interests of her customers, to the detriment of her coiffure, but the grand advantage of her exchequer. Two or three ladies are seriously inclined towards the project of a large poultry farm not far from London. An elderly lady of position has already gained for herself quite a reputation as a mender of fine old laces. There are abundant openings for cultivated women who do not despise the labor of the hands.

DUELLING IN PARIS.

An Extraordinary Verdict Which Gives a Deliberate Murderer Liberty.

London Times.

A Paris jury has given another strange verdict to-day. It has acquitted the journalist Eugene Habert, aged 47, who shot the artist Felix Dupuis, aged 55, in a duel in the Bois de Boulogne, last April. Habert attended a reception at Dupuis's house where a young lady recited a sonnet on a picture by Dupuis. He then ridiculed both sonnet and artist in his newspaper. Being told that he had violated the laws of hospitality, and would not be again invited by M. Dupuis, he wrote another offensive article. He was challenged to a duel. He then practiced pistol shooting at a zinc figure, learned to hit in the heart, and aimed at his adversary's heart.

The four seconds were indicted as accomplices, they having shamefully neglected to attempt an arrangement, or to insist on an apology by Habert. All five were acquitted. M. Anatole de Forge, deputy, summoned as an expert in dueling, strongly condemned the seconds for allowing the encounter to take place. Paris juries have always acquitted a man who had received strong provocation; they now acquit the man who has given the provocation.

Spreckels and the Sugar Trust.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The *Times* will say: Claus Spreckels struck another blow in the war against the big sugar trust of New York by selling 5000 barrels of sugar on the Chicago market, to be delivered here at ⅛ of a cent a pound less than the trust quotations. The sugar will be shipped from San Francisco in three special trains.

Mike Conley to Fight Jem Smith.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Mike Conley of Ashland, Wis., has cabled Jem Smith, champion of England, accepting the latter's challenge to fight any man in the world, Kilrain excepted, for $2500 a side. There seems to be every prospect that a match will be arranged. The fight is to take place either in France or Spain.

Gen. Sheridan's Condition.

NONQUITT, July 21.—A Sheridan bulletin says: "Last night Gen. Sheridan was troubled somewhat with a cough, which produced restlessness, so he did not sleep as well as on previous nights. During the forenoon the cough abated, and this evening he suffers no inconveniences from coughing."

Drunken Lumbermen Drowned.

THREE RIVERS, Quebec, July 21.—Tidings have been received of the drowning of a party of fourteen lumbermen on Mattawan river about fifty miles above Piles. The lumbermen were drunk and in attempting to run the rapids their canoe was overturned and all hands perished.

In Favor of the Bell Company.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Judge Blodgett, in the United States court to-day, decided against the Cushman Telephone Company in its litigation with the Bell Company. The judge held that Cushman's claim to priority of invention was not proved.

Four Young Men Drowned.

ST. PAUL, July 21.—Persons in from Lake Minnetonka report that a sailboat containing four young men was upset in a squall at 8 o'clock this evening on the lake opposite Northwood and its occupants probably drowned.

Bank Officials Convicted.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 21.—The trial of Cross and White, bank officials, on the first indictment, ended to-day in conviction. Cross was sentenced to seven years' hard labor, White five.

No One Injured.

LAREDO, Texas, July 21.—Particulars of the accident to a construction train on the Mexican National road, show that no one was hurt. The workmen all jumped before the collision occurred.

Weekly Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The weekly bank statement shows a reserve decrease of $1,394,000. Banks now hold $26,640,000 in excess of the 20 per cent. rule.

Four Persons Drowned.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., July 21.—W. S. Jones, wife, daughter and two grandchildren rowed upon Podunk pond this afternoon. The boat capsized, and all were drowned except Jones.

Death of a Railroad Man.

MILWAUKEE, July 21.—James T. Clark, general superintendent of the St. Paul railway, died to-night of peritonitis.

PACIFIC COAST EVENTS.

Goldenson Sentenced to be Hanged September 14.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL TARIFF.

Disastrous Fire in a Mine—A Drunken Mother Kills Her Child With Whisky—San Francisco Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Alexander Goldenson, the murderer of little Mamie Kelly, was taken from the county jail to Judge Murphy's court room this morning, and sentenced to be hanged Friday, September 14. The authorities took great precaution that the removal of the prisoner should be conducted with the utmost secrecy in order to prevent any outbreak on the part of a mob.

Judge Murphy was deeply affected while rendering the sentence, and at times his voice became so husky that the words were scarcely audible. His eyes were filled with tears, and it was only with difficulty that he could control his feelings. When he finished his remarks he leaned back in the chair, and a sigh escaped him.

This noted prisoner was also affected—not by the remarks of the judge, but by the knowledge that he had nearly two months more prison life before him. He had hoped that the sentence of the law would be executed inside of thirty days, as he is in a sickly condition. Notwithstanding the wish he showed to be executed at an early date, his relatives and counsel called on the judge and asked for the longest possible time. His mother is in very poor health, and, as it is said she is suffering from heart disease, it is feared the hanging will result in her death.

Goldenson was very much disgusted at the time fixed, and his face showed that he was displeased.

THE TRANSCONTINENTAL TARIFF.

Rates from the East to Pacific Coast Terminal Points.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The Transcontinental Association has agreed upon a freight tariff, copies of which arrived from St. Louis to-day. The new rates proposed to and from Missouri river common points to California terminal points are as follows, per 100 pounds: First-class $3 50, second $3, third $2 50, fourth $2, fifth $1 75.

To and from Chicago and common points: First-class $3 90, second $3 40, third $2 70, fourth $2 10, fifth $1 85.

To and from New York and common points: First-class $4, second $3 50, third $3, fourth $2 50, fifth $2.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN A MINE.

Two Miners Taken Out Dead, and Others Fatally Burned.

AUBURN, July 21.—Report is received here of a destructive fire last night in the famous Hidden Treasure drift mine, at Sunny South, about thirty miles from here. It is stated that two miners, Robert McKitchnie and John Bowering, have been taken out dead, and several others were fatally burned. The cause of the fire and particulars as to the extent of the damage are not yet known.

A DRUNKEN MOTHER'S CRIME.

She Goes on a Spree and Kills Her Child With Whisky.

FORT BRAGG, July 21.—P. Dempsey left his family last Sunday to go into the woods to work, since which his wife has been on a spree, forcing her two children to drink whisky, and giving them no food. Neighbors interested themselves in their behalf last night, and took the children from her. The oldest, however, a boy of 3 years, could not survive the shock to his little brain, and soon died in convulsions.

STEAMER NOTES.

Heavy Seizure of Opium—The Charleston Stuck in a Mud Bank.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The custom house officers have seized 360 five-tael boxes of smuggled opium on the bark Forest Queen, bound for Honolulu. The opium arrived on the steamer Parthia from Victoria, and was transferred to the bark yesterday. It bore a manufacturer's stamp, to indicate that it had been manufactured in this city from crude opium on which the tax had been paid. The labels are a forgery. It is worth about $2000, but would have brought a great deal more in Honolulu, where it is worth $50 a pound, its importation on the island being prohibited.

The United States cruiser Charleston, after being launched, stuck so tightly in the mud that two short cables were broken in an effort to pull her off the mud bank. She is now alongside the dock. The screws, capstans, bridge and other portions of the cruiser will be exhibited at the Mechanics' fair this fall.

The British ship Star of Russia, Captain Leggett, sailed for Queenstown this morning with about 58,000 centals of wheat, the value of which is set at $82,000.

It is stated here that, on account of the accommodations on the regular steamers being taken, Goodall, Perkins & Co. will dispatch the steamer Idaho from Port Townsend, sailing on August 6th, on a special excursion to Alaska. The Idaho will connect with the Mexico, which sails from this port on August 30th.

THE BOY MURDERER.

Particulars of the Recent Crime at Glamis, On the Colorado Desert.

SAN DIEGO, July 21.—Deputy Sheriff Murphy and District Attorney Copeland returned last night from Yuma, Ariz., having in charge Pedro James, the 15-year-old boy who murdered Station Agent Stevenson at Glamis, on the Colorado desert, in this county. The district attorney gives the following particulars, as told him at the scene of the murder: On the day of the murder Stevenson was lying on a cot in one of the rooms of the station, reading a letter. Young Pedro slipped into the kitchen and took Stevenson's revolver and entered the room where Stevenson was, and placed the revolver within a few inches of the latter's breast and fired, the ball passing entirely through his body, penetrating the heart, killing him instantly. Pedro then searched the store and procured about $75, which he began to spend lavishly about the saloon. As soon as Stevenson's death was discovered, Pedro attempted to run away, but one of the employes of the railroad company caught him and put him on a train bound for Yuma. He at first said Stevenson killed himself, but finally confessed the crime.

LOST IN THE BREAKERS.

The Otago, Coal Laden From Seattle, a Total Wreck.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The Otago, 870 tons, Captain W. Collins, left Seattle with 1381 tons of coal, bound for this city. This morning, while three and a half miles north of Point Reyes she became lost in a heavy fog, and before the captain could locate her position she was among the breakers, and had struck. The crew tried for three hours to get her off, but their efforts proved useless. The vessel and cargo, which are a total loss, were owned by Renton, Holmes & Co. of this city. No lives were lost.

CALIFORNIA.

Personal and General Notes.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—M. O. Wimberly, of the Roseburg *Review*, will leave next week for Oregon.

W. W. Killingsworth of Portland, who has been here on business and pleasure for a week past, will leave on next Tuesday's steamer for the North.

J. W. Barnes, formerly conductor in Oregon, and who has been in business in San Diego for the past year, has been here for a few days, and will leave for Portland next week. Barnes still thinks there is no country like the Northwest.

Trial Trip of a New Steamer.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The trial trip of the new steel steamer Pomona took place today, and was a complete success. She was built by the Union Iron Works, is owned by Capt. Knowles, and is chartered by the Pacific Coast Steamship Company to run between Los Angeles and San Francisco, taking the place of the steamship Los Angeles, which will go in the Mendocino trade. The dimensions of the Pomona are: Length, 225 feet; beam, 33.30 feet; depth, 16 feet; gross tonnage, 1264.

A Bystander Killed.

MERCED, July 21.—News has been received from Plainsburg, ten miles from here, that a fatal shooting scrape occurred there last evening. It seems that a man named Williams borrowed a pistol and started out to kill Dan Donovan, against whom he has a long-standing grudge. Failing to find him he got in a quarrel with a man named Morley. Williams was drunk. He fired at Morley, missing him, but striking a man named Adams in the chest. Adams died after lingering a few hours. He was a blacksmith and respected by all. Williams was arrested.

A New Pilot-Boat.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The new pilot-boat America was launched this evening at Turner's yard, Benicia. She was built to replace the lost Theodore H. Allen, run down off the heads by the British bark Sir William Wallace. The America cost $20,000, and is owned exclusively by pilots of this port, each of whom has a twentieth interest in her. She is ninety-one feet long, twenty-four feet beam, ten feet depth of hold and seventy tons burden.

Fixing the Blame.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The coroner's jury at the inquest over the remains of Edward Fish, the fireman killed in the collision near Pinola last week, found that death resulted accidentally, and adds that the accident was caused by carelessness on the part of Conductor Wallis of the construction train, who didn't obey train orders, and also on the part of the company in not having a flagman placed on curves.

One of Life's Wrecks.

SACRAMENTO, July 21.—Ex-Justice of the Peace William Henly, at one time a prominent lawyer of this city, attempted to commit suicide at an early hour this morning, in a room at the Western hotel, by taking morphine. Though still alive, he cannot recover. He had been indulging in liquor of late, and left a letter expressing affection for his wife, and blaming his own conduct.

Mills May Stump California.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The democratic state central committee held an executive meeting this afternoon. E. A. Finnegan of San Francisco was elected treasurer. It was decided to open the campaign throughout the state Saturday, August 25. An invitation was extended to Congressman R. Q. Mills of Texas and ex-Senator Grady of New York to stump the state.

Crushed to Death.

LOS ANGELES, July 21.—Joseph Martran, an Italian, aged 43, was crushed to death today while making an excavation for sewer pipe. Three other men were badly injured internally, and one had a leg broken.

Hamm Challenges Peterson.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Albert Hamm of New York has challenged Henry Peterson of San Francisco to a sculling match over the Alameda course for $500 or $1000 a side, on any date after October 20.

Rate Cutting.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Passenger rate-cutting, especially on second-class rates, has taken a violent turn. Local ticket agents are making cuts in fares to the East varying from $8 to $12.

Shipping.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Arrivals—Ship St. Nicholas, Portland; bark Aureola, Astoria. Clearance—Ship Falstaff, Portland. Departure—Steamer State of California, Portland.

For Felonious Assault.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—William Henderson, colored, was sentenced to twenty years in Folsom prison to-day for felonious assault on his little step-daughter.

Codfish From Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The schooner Dashing Wave arrived to-day from Humboldt bay, Alaska, with 70,000 codfish for Lynde & Hough, this city.

FROM TACOMA.

Proposed Sewer and Street Improvements—A Case of Suicide.

TACOMA, July 21.—At a meeting of the city council this afternoon, an ordinance was introduced adopting a plan for a general sewage system, as proposed by Maj. Sears, engineer, of Portland. The ordinance was read the first time and referred. Resolutions for additional and extensive street improvements were passed, among them that of Fifteenth street from K on the west to the water front. This is the only street that affords an outlet to the water south of the old town, independent of the railroad wharf. Its opening and the building of a city wharf at this point has been agitated for years, but the heavy cost, as it is simply a canyon at present from Pacific avenue to the water, together with other difficulties, have hitherto prevented. Estimates of the cost have been frequently made, and the work was thought to be about commenced several times, but always failed. This time, however, it will go, and be a work of great benefit to the city.

According to the report of City Clerk Meade, the total indebtedness of the city July 1 was $17,000.

As the tide went out this morning, the body of an unknown man was discovered in the sand under the coal bunkers. He had evidently committed suicide, as the pockets were found weighted with stones, and a silver watch was found upon him. He was recognized as a man who had been about the wharf for several days, and is said to have come from Nevada. There was nothing about him to lead to identification. He was quite an old man, baldheaded; his hat was tied on his head; he was well dressed, and he wore the appearance of a workingman.

FROM WALLA WALLA.

Work on the New Railroad—City Statistics—Local Notes.

WALLA WALLA, W. T., July 21.—Track-laying on Hunt's road has reached a point sixteen miles out from Wallula, at which point a station has been established. The road is now ready to receive freight.

Exercises commemorative of Dr. Whitman, founder of Whitman College, will be held August 17 and 18 by the officers and trustees of that institution.

Notwithstanding the Portland train leaves here at 4 A. M., letters mailed at the postoffice after 8 P. M. lie over until the following afternoon.

A telegram from Riparia announces the death of Jacob Frye at that place yesterday.

One of the numerous horse thieves infesting this neighborhood was captured at Pendleton and brought to this city this morning. His name is George Slaughter.

City Clerk Kelling's annual report for the year ending June 30, 1888, shows an increase in assessable property over the previous year of $193,090, the total assessment being $2,460,850. It gives the city expenditures for the year at $54,821 11. Of this amount $10,731 54 was expended in street improvements. The city debt is $33,812 20. The report shows 113 deaths from all causes—68 males and 45 females. Of these 33 were non-residents, brought to the city for treatment. Excluding those, the death rate becomes 80, or 18 per 1000 inhabitants. During the same period there were 127 births—69 males and 58 females—three twins, one triplet, and four still births. Contagious diseases: Three typhoid fever, nine typhoid malaria, nine scarlet fever and two diphtheria. Value of public city property, $45,000.

FROM PORT TOWNSEND.

Purchase of a Steamer Line—Right of Way Secured.

PORT TOWNSEND, July 21.—The Port Townsend Navigation Company have purchased from Capt. Brittain the steamer Libby and the mail contract to Whatcom. The terms are private. Better steamboat facilities and lower fares will be provided for the people of the islands of lower Puget sound. The incorporators of the purchasing company, which was organized to-day, are: Charles Eisenbeis, J. A. Kuhn, C. F. Clapp, James Jones, F. W. Pettygrove, F. A. Bartlett, H. B. Morgan and D. H. Hill.

The Port Townsend Bay & Columbia River Railroad Company, it is said, have secured the right of way for their line between Port Townsend bay and the Columbia river. It is further rumored that this company have negotiated for the rails and locomotives, and other rolling stock, for the first ten miles of the road.

The Engagement is Not Yet Announced.

London Fun.

Wiggles—Arabella, darling, may I kiss you?

Arabella—Yes, sweetest, but kiss me on the left cheek, please.

Wiggles (doing so)—And may I ask, dearest, why the left cheek?

Little brother (poking his head through the door)—Because Jack Waggles has been kissing her right cheek all the afternoon, and it's tired.

The delicious fragrance, refreshing coolness and soft beauty imparted to the skin by Pozzoni's Powder, commends it to all ladies.

EUROPEAN DISPATCHES

Speculation About the Emperor's Visit With the Czar.

WILD TALK OF DISARMING FRANCE.

The Woes of Queen Natalie—A Former Warden of Tullamore Jail Causes a Sensation at the Inquest.

[Copyrighted by the Associated Press.]

BERLIN, July 21.—The German squadron sails for Stockholm Monday. The political results of the emperor's visit to the czar remains absolutely unknown. The immediate effect has been to lessen the strain of the relations between the Berlin and St. Petersburg foreign offices, but it is noteworthy that while M. DeGiers and Count Herbert Bismarck exchange conferences at Peterhof, the *North German Gazette* and other inspired organs renew their attacks against the Russian spirit of aggression.

The foreign press gets absurd rumors that France is to be overpowered and disarmed; that the czar joins the central alliance; that a congress will revise the Berlin treaty; that the emperors have agreed to combine to upset the anarchists, whether German socialists or Russian nihilists, etc. All alike are fictitious.

The movement of troops from the interior toward the frontier, and the re-enforcing of the garrisons at Strasburg and Metz are regarded as suggestive of a scheme to surprise France. The real object of these movements is to prepare for extensive manœuvers around Metz during the emperor's visit to Alsace-Lorraine about the middle of August. The manœuvers will certainly be on a gigantic scale, engaging 120,000 troops, and will be a significant demonstration for French chauvinism to ponder over.

The emperor's projected meeting with King Humbert is definitely fixed for October. The pope has sent a vigorous protest to Prince Bismarck, declaring the emperor's presence at Rome would be a note of hostility toward the vatican, especially during the pending crisis with the Italian government. The vatican is also endeavoring to have Bavaria and Austria use their influence against the visit.

NATALIA AND MILAN.

Queen Natalie of Servia, who arrived at the Hague to-night, accuses the German minister at Belgrade of urging King Milan to contract a marriage with one of the Saxe-Altenbourg princesses. Nothing will be done openly until a divorce has been obtained, the attitude of the clergy being likely to prevent the granting of a divorce. The friends of Queen Natalie have renewed the negotiations for a separation under the terms offered her at Wiesbaden.

THE MANDEVILLE INQUEST.

A Former Warden's Testimony Causes a Sensation.

DUBLIN, July 21.—The Mandeville inquest was resumed to-day. A great sensation was caused by the evidence of Daniel Goulding, who was formerly warden in Tullamore jail. Goulding deposed that on the evening of November 22 the governor of the jail said he had received orders to strip Mandeville; that he (witness) and the other five wardens entered the prisoner's cell and found him sleeping soundly; that the chief warden shook the prisoner rudely and aroused him; that Mandeville resisted, but was soon stripped naked, and that he cried "for decency's sake leave me my shirt," whereupon the warden gave him his shirt, in which he lay the rest of the night, refusing to put on prison garb. Witness said he was aware that Mandeville had been punished for periods never before recorded in the warden's book.

CABLE NOTES.

Mexico to Have a Bourse.

VERA CRUZ, July 21.—A bourse, or mercantile exchange, is to be established in Mexico within the next month. Papers authorizing the same are in the hands of the president for approval.

Death of an Ex-Premier.

PARIS, July 21.—Charles Theodore Eugene Duclerc, formerly prime minister of France, is dead.

Won by Exmoor.

LONDON, July 21.—The Kempton park stakes were won to-day by Exmoor.

BILL NYE EXPLAINS.

He Entertains the Duke of Council Bluffs in Central Park.

Regretful Acknowledgment that the Park Has No Mail—Col. Bill Root Learns Who Cleopatra Was, and How She Came to Have a Needle.

New York World.

Central Park, New York, for convenience, may be separated into two divisions, viz.: land and water. It contains 862 acres, 181¼ acres of which are covered by water, including old and new reservoirs, lakes and ponds. The length of the park is two and one-half miles, its width three-quarters of a mile. The pleasantest way to visit Central park is to hire a carriage near Fifty-eighth street elevated station and drive about $8 worth, which will not only include a fine view of the whole country about there, but if one is fortunate in choosing a driver, information enough to last for weeks.

Last week Col. Bill Root, formerly Duke of Council Bluffs, paid me a visit, and, as I desired to show him the park, I took him to Fifty-eighth street and hired a carriage—my own team being at my country place, where my off palfrey recently became a mother—and, as there is nothing I hate worse than to drive a speckled palfrey through Central park, with a long-legged yellow colt squealing along behind, or quenching his never-dying thirst at the maternal font every time I stop to explain a statue to anybody, I engaged the services of a dark-eyed historical student who is said to know more about Central park than any other man in New York, having driven through it, as he has, for years. He was a plain, sad man, with a mustache which was mostly whiskers. He dressed carelessly in a neglige suit of neutral-tinted clothes, including a pair of trousers which seemed to fit him in that shy and reluctant manner which characterized the fit of the late lamented Jumbo's clothes after he had been indifferently taxidermed.

Col. Root and I called him governor, and thereby secured knowledge which could not be obtained from books. Col. Root is himself no kindergarten savant, being the author and discoverer of a method of breaking up a setting hen by first calling her attention away from her deep-seated passion, tying a red flannel rag around her leg and then still further turning her attention away from her wild yearning to hatch out a litter of suburban villas by sitting on a white front doorknob. This he does by deftly inserting the hen into a joint of stovepipe and then cementing both ends of same. Col. Root is also the discoverer of a cipher which shows that Julius Cæsar's dying words were: "Et tu, Brute. Verily, the tail goeth with the hide."

Our carriage was a plain structure, with an air about it which I cannot describe. It was the air of age, such as one might encounter while rummaging through the tomb of the mayor of Herculaneum.

Col. Root wanted to see the mail. He said that Wyoming, with her sun-kissed, her billowy and moss-agate bedecked plains, her blue skies and luscious beef critters, had no mail. There the hungry eye sought vainly for one, because with all her blessings Wyoming is still mailless. The driver showed it to us; also Ward's Shakespeare. Col. Root said that was just the way when a man died. "I suppose," said he, "that Ward's other statuary and wax figures went that same way. No two of 'em left together. One of 'em here in the brush and another in Jericho, very likely. Everybody tried to chisel old Shakespeare as soon as he died, especially the sculptors, and now that A. Ward is dead they've got his statuary out here for the sparrows to roost on, while his poor mother is up there in Maine without a statue in the house."

"Yes," said the driver, stroking the under side of his nose thoughtfully with his sleeve, "I tell you it's tough."

The driver also called our attention to the very tired English oak planted at the forks of the road twenty-five years ago by the Prince of Wales.

"Can you tell me, governor," inquired Col. Root, "how in Sam. Hill the people in England ever came to pick out Wales for a prince? Gladstone would have made a better prince, according to my notion; so would old John Brown or the Duke of Marlbro. Still, I suppose that Wales had a way of working the press and getting into society that made him solid with the people."

"Yes, that was it," said the governor, as he ate a clove and put out the eye of a seventy-five-dollar greyhound with the cracker of his whip. "Wales has catched on better somehow than airy prince I ever saw. If the queen was to die to-day they tell me that the Prince of Wales would be nominated by acclamation, no matter how his health is. There never was a prince before that was able to hold the place so long as Wales has."

After awhile the driver paused. Col. Root asked him why he tarried.

"I want to call your attention," said the governor, "to the Casino, a place where you can provide for the inner man or any other man. You can secure soft-shell crabs, boiled lobster, low-neck clams, Hamberger steaks, chicken salad, miscellaneous soup, lobster salad with machine oil on it, Neapolitan ice cream, Santa Cruz rum, Cincinnati Sec. pie, toothpicks and finger-bowls."

"How far does the waiter have to go to get these things cooked?" inquired Col. Root, looking at his valuable watch.

"That," said the governor, as he swung around with his feet over in our part of the carriage and asked me for a light, "depends on how you approach him. If you slip a half dollar up his coat sleeve without his knowledge he will get you a 25 cent meal cooked somewhere near by, but otherwise, I have known them to go away and come back with gray side whiskers and cobwebs on the pie instead of the wine."

We went in and told the proprietor to see that our driver had what he wanted. He did not want much aside from a whisky sour, a plate of terrapin, a pint of Mr. Pommery's secretary's beverage and a baked duck. We had a calves' liver and custard pie. Then we visited Cleopatra's Needle.

"And who in creation was Cleopatra?" asked Colonel Root.

Cleopatra was a good-looking queen of Egypt. She was 13 years old when her father left the throne, as it was screwed down to the dais, and died. He left the kingdom to Cleopatra, in partnership with Ptolemy, her brother. Ptolemy, in 51 B. C., deprived her of the throne, leaving Cleopatra nothing but the tidy. She appealed to Julius Cæsar, who hired a man to embalm Ptolemy, and restored Egypt to his sister, who was as likely a girl as Julius had ever met with. She accompanied him to Rome in 46 B. C., and remained there a couple of years in the capacity of a sister. When Cæsar was assassinated by a delegation of Roman taxpayers who desired a change, Cleopatra went back and began to reign over Egypt again. She also attracted the attention of Antony. He thought so much of her that he would frequently stay at home from a battle and deny himself the joys of being split open with a dull stab-knife in order to stay around home and hold Cleopatra's hand, and, though she was a widow, practically, she was the Amelia Rives style of widow, and he said that it had to be an all-fired good battle that would make him put on his iron ulster and fight all day on the salary he was getting. She pizened herself thirty years before Christ, at the age of 39 years, rather than ride around Rome in a gingham dress as a captive of Augustus. She died right in haying time, and Augustus said he'd rather of lost the best horse in Rome. This is her needle. It was brought to New York mostly by water, and looks well here in the park. She was said to be as likely a queen as ever jerked a scepter over Egypt or any other place. Everybody that saw her reign said that the country never had a magneticker Queen.

As we rode swiftly along, the slight, girlish figure of a middle-aged woman might have been seen striving hurriedly to cross the driveway. She screamed and beckoned to a park policeman, who rushed leisurely in and caught her by the arm, rescuing her from the cruel feet of our mad chargers and then led her to a seat. As we paused to ask the policeman if the lady had been injured, he came up to the side of the carriage and whispered to me behind his hand: "That woman I have rescued between thirty and forty times this year, and it is only the 1st of July. Every pleasant day she comes here to be rescued. One day, when business was a little dull and we didn't have any teams on the drive, and time seemed to hang heavy on her hands, she told me her sad history. When she was 18 years of age she had been disappointed in love and prevented from marrying her heart's choice owing to the fact that the idea of their union did not occur to him. He was not, in fact, a Union man. Time passed on from time to time, glad spring and bobolinks and light underwear succeeded stern winter, frost and heavy red flannels, and yet he cometh not, she sayed. No one had ever caught her in his strong arms in a quicker embrace that seemed to scrunch her whole being. Summer came and went. The dews on the upland succeeded the frost on the pumpkin. The grand ratification of the partridge ushered in the wail of the turtle dove and the brief plunk of the muskrat in the gloaming. And yet no man had ever dust to come right out and pay attention or keep company with her. She had an emotional nature that just seemed to get up on its hind feet and pant for recognition and love. She could have almost loved a well-to-do man who had perhaps sinned a few times, but even the tough and erring went elsewhere to repent. One day she came down to do some trading. She had priced $7 50 worth of goods and was just crossing Broadway to price some more when the gay equipage of a wealthy humorist, with silver chains on the neck yoke and foam flecks across the bosom of the nigh hoss, came plunging down the street.

"The red nostrils of the spirited brutes were above her. Their hot breath scorched the back of her neck and swayed the red flannel pompon on her bonnet. Every one on Broadway held his breath with the exception of the man on the front stoop of the Astor house, whose breath had got beyond his control. Every one was horrified, and turned away with a shudder which rattled the telegraph wires for two blocks.

"Just then a strong, brave policeman rushed in and knocked down both horses and the driver, together with his salary. He caught the woman up as though she had been no more than a feather's weight. He bore her away to the postoffice pavement, where it is still the custom to carry people who are run over and mangled. He then sought to put her down, but, like a bad oyster, she would not be put down. She still clung about his neck like the old party who got acquainted with Sinbad, the sailor though of course in a different manner. It took quite a while to shake her off. The next day she came back and was almost killed at the same crossing. It went on that way until the policeman had his beat changed to another part of town. Finally she came up here to get her summer rescuing done. I do it when it falls to my lot, but my heart is not in the work. Sometime the horrible thought comes over me that I may be too late. Several times I have tried to be too late, but I haven't the heart to do it."

He then walked up to a sparrow that refused to keep off the grass and brained it with his club.

BILL NYE.

COMPANY G DEFEATED AGAIN.

In the second game between Companies G and I, First regiment, O. N. G., played at Clinton & McCoy's yesterday, Company I were again victorious by a score of 7 to 5. The day was too hot for spectators and players. Following is

THE SCORE.

Company I.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Geist, 2 b	4	2	1	4	2	1
Sinnott, p	5	1	2	0	12	1
Bellinger, c	4	2	2	7	4	1
West, 3 b	3	2	1	1	1	1
Farrell, s s	4	0	0	1	3	2
Coffee, l f	4	0	0	0	0	0
Sutton, c f	3	0	1	0	0	0
Ball, 1b	3	0	0	14	0	0
Crowne, r f	3	0	1	0	0	1
Totals	33	7	8	27	22	8

Company G.	A.B.	R.	B.H.	P.O.	A.	E.
Reardon, 3 b	4	1	1	2	3	2
Potter, l f	4	1	0	1	0	0
Flemming, c	4	0	0	5	4	0
Zan, p	4	0	0	2	5	5
Davey, c f	4	1	1	2	1	0
Willett, s s	4	0	0	3	1	2
Wheat, 1 b	3	1	0	6	0	0
Newton, r f	4	1	1	6	1	0
Taylor, r f	4	0	1	0	0	0
Totals	35	5	4	27	15	10

BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Company I.	4	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	7
Company G.	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	5

THEY MADE BETTER TIME.

Florence E., Jack, and Henry Winners in Yesterday's Trot.

Severa Very Pretty Contests at Riverside—A Fast Quarter Horse "Rung-In" for the Dash.

[Judges—Lute Lindsey, H. C. Leonard and G. P. Frank.]

There was another large crowd at the Riverside track yesterday afternoon to witness the second lot of races under the auspices of the Multnomah Driving Association. The crowd was even larger than that of the preceding Saturday. The sun was so hot that most of the people deserted their carriages and took seats in the grand stand. The great preponderance of ladies in the crowd, in their gowns of light summer fabrics, gave the plain structure a brilliant appearance it never had before. The races, after they once got going, were most interesting, but the delays were long and tedious. The judges allowed too much scoring, and the waits between heats were unnecessarily long—at least, so it seemed to a large majority of the crowd.

The first race was for the three horses in the third class and was a rather tame affair. Jack, F. A. Knapp's entry, won the first two heats and race, hands down.

Jack—F. A. Knapp	1	1
Brown Dick—G. E. Watkins	2	3
Autocrat Colt—Dr. W. H. Saylor	3	2

Time, 1:35¾, 1:36.

SECOND EVENT.

The second race was much more interesting, and was a pretty trot. W. B. King's Henry, Jack Holman's Rockwood colt, and R. B. Knapp's Quilp were the starters. In the drawing for position Henry got the pole, Holman's horse the middle, and Quilp the outside. Herman, the driver of Holman's horse, evidently was green at the business, and after a number of false starts the other drivers were told to score by his horse. After a few more ineffectual attempts they got the word. Quilp and Holman's horse both broke badly at the first turn, Henry securing a good lead, which he held all the way around to the wire, finishing an easy winner; time, 1:22. Jack Holman took the lines over his own horse for the second heat, but the animal, which is a colt, and a most promising one, too, was badly rattled, and a half an hour was consumed in scoring. When the horses did get the word Henry went right to the front, and Quilp again breaking, gave him a good lead. Holman's colt was virtually out of the race. Henry came on around in fine style, trotting a perfect heat, winning the race by six or seven lengths; time, 1:22¾.

Henry—W. B. King	1	1
Quilp—R. B. Knapp	2	2
Rockwood Colt	3	3

Time, 1:22; 1:22¾.

THE RUNNING DASH.

The running dash, one-quarter of a mile, called out only two starters, F. A. Beck's Ballot and Acker's Billy Taylor, entered by Lohmire & Barr and ridden by T. Barr. Early in the week Mr. Beck consented to run his horse, and Lohmire & Barr agreed also to name a horse. All during the week members of the committee tried to get the name of Lohmire & Barr's entry (at least none of them knew when asked), but were given evasive answers, and it was not until yesterday, when the horse was brought on the track, that any one knew what horse would run against Ballot. There is no doubt but that the big brown horse which ran yesterday was Acker's well-known running horse, Billy Taylor, said to be the fastest quarter horse in the county of Multnomah. While the transaction was fair enough, yet it flavored strongly of the race track, and if pool selling had been going on it is more than likely it would have been termed a "ring-in" and a big kick raised. Mr. Beck, had he known that Ballot was to run against Billy Taylor, would have withdrawn his horse from the race. The horses were given a scratch start with turn. Billy Taylor got the best of the start and in spite of all Scott Brooke's efforts on the little grey, kept it to the wire, winning the race in 27¼ seconds, and slow time at that.

FOURTH RACE.

The last class was next called on the track. L. F. Chemin's chestnut mare Florence E., Van B. De Lashmutt's Fowler and E. C. Stewart's Charles Albert were the starters. In the drawing for position Fowler got the pole, Florence E. the middle and Charles Albert the outside. Fowler behaved badly, and much time was lost in scoring. Finally, they were tapped off, and Fowler came around winner, but as both the other drivers claimed not to have heard the word go, the heat was declared off.

The first heat—After a lot of scoring the trio got away, Fowler in the lead, but he broke badly on the turn, Florence taking the lead and pole. Charles Albert also broke at the turn, and staid a poor third all the way around. Florence held her lead, and won the heat. Time, 1:22; Fowler second, and Charles Albert bad third.

Second heat—Florence had the best of the start, but broke as soon as she passed the judges' stand. At the turn Fowler took the lead, closely pressed by Charles Albert, with the little mare in the rear. At the quarter Fowler still led, but Florence had got her feet, and having passed Charles was making for Fowler. As the trio passed the one-quarter pole, or half-track post, they were all well together, and made a pretty race. Fowler was in the lead, Florence at his shoulder and the big black gelding shoving his nose past her sulky. At the last turn Florence broke, and Charles Albert took second place. As they came into the homestretch Fowler had a good lead, and passed under the wire winner of the heat; time 1:21¾, Charles Albert second, Florence E. a bad third.

Third heat—After considerable scoring the horses were tapped off, with Fowler having a little the best of it, but he broke on the turn and Florence passed him, securing six or seven lengths of a lead, which she held on into the stretch and won the heat and race; time, 1:22; Fowler second, Charles Albert third.

Florence E.—Andy Brey	1	3	1
Fowler—Van B. DeLashmutt	2	1	2
Charles Albert—E. C. Stewart	3	2	3

Time, 1:22; 1:21¾; 1:22.

CALEDONIAN ATHLETIC SPORTS.

Fine Programme Promised for Saturday, August 4, at Riverside.

Athletes will be hard at work for the next two weeks training for the Caledonian athletic sports, which are to take place at Riverside on Saturday, August 4. At a regular meeting on Friday evening the society concluded all preliminary arrangements for holding the games and appropriated a large sum for prizes, which is sure to create a lively interest and competition in the varied sports.

Arrangements have been made with the P. & W. V. R. R. Co. to run trains, and also the City of Salem at short intervals during the day between Portland and the grounds. A big attraction for the ladies is a valuable sewing machine, generously donated by the Singer company as a ladies' gate prize. The committee hope to have the programme arranged and in shape for printing in the course of a few days, and it will be published in THE OREGONIAN when ready.

RIFLE COMPETITION.

Contest for Places on the Army Rifle Team Division of the Pacific.

Recent orders issued by Maj.-Gen. Howard, U. S. A., division of the Pacific, are to the effect that on account of the superior range facilities, especially for skirmish firing, at Vancouver barracks, W. T., and owing to the prevalence of wind and fog during the month of August at the Presidio of San Francisco, the contest for places on the division rifle team this year will take place at Vancouver barracks, W. T., and will be conducted by Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy, Fourteenth infantry, inspector of rifle practice of the division, who will report for that purpose to the commanding general, department of the Columbia, by August 13.

The preliminary practice will be held on August 15, 16 and 17, and the competition for places on the division rifle team between August 19 and 25.

Department commanders will send their department rifle teams, under the charge of a suitable officer, to report to the commanding officer, Vancouver barracks, by August 13.

The commanding general, department of the Columbia, is charged with the [illegible] ment of all necessary [illegible] test, and upon its [illegible] connected therewith to [illegible] spective stations, except the [illegible] the division team who shall have made the highest scores. These five men will be [illegible] to report to the commanding officer, Fort Niagara, New York, by September 5, to represent the division on the [illegible].

By orders of Brig.-Gen. Gibbon the competition for places on the department of the Columbia team will be held at Vancouver barracks beginning Thursday, August 2 and ending Saturday, August 11, under the supervision of Maj. Charles A. Wikoff, Fourteenth infantry, inspector of rifle practice. Competitors are to report to the commanding officer at Vancouver barracks not later than July 30.

CANNING AND PACKING BEEF.

An Industry That Should be Established in Oregon—Farmers Ready to Furnish the Supply.

DRAIN, July [illegible].

TO THE EDITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:

By the medium of your columns I wish to draw the attention of those who may be interested to an important industry which I think might be established in this state, to the great advantage of the promoters and certainly much to the gain of our farmers. I refer to the canning and packing of meats.

We can produce meats here as cheap as in most sections, cheaper than many, but we have no certain market for it. The home markets, including Portland, are totally unable to consume the present supply, not to mention what might be produced [illegible] as not. To some this will perhaps [illegible] very odd, in the face of occasional [illegible] of scarcity and the reports of [illegible], but to those who are conversant with the "true inwardness" of the matter, there [illegible] mystery about it.

There are hundreds of farmers who would be glad to dispose of their beef and [illegible] and grow much more—even at present [illegible] tations; but they know very well that [illegible] they to attempt such a thing the [illegible] would disappear completely and they [illegible] fer selling to buyers (who have [illegible] with the butchers) at whatever they [illegible]—not much, I assure you. Moreover, [illegible] for the occasional fair prices [illegible] tained at Portland during a few [illegible] winter is a most risky undertaking, as [illegible] of us know to our cost.

I inclose you latest Chicago quotations [illegible] beef, by which you will see that consumers [illegible] are subject to much higher prices [illegible] here. Unfortunately, I have no [illegible] knowledge of canning, but, as a [illegible] think I know what I am writing about. I say that there are many hundreds of farmers who would be only too glad to [illegible] for the supply of meat at very [illegible]. It would be a great relief to [illegible] more hinging on the certain sale of [illegible] to a farmer—than appears on the surface.

In every new undertaking there are difficulties to surmount, and the "by [illegible]" would of course have to be disposed of to advantage, but in a rapidly developing community this would surely be easy [illegible]. We all know what meat canning and dressed meat trade has done for [illegible]. Why could not Portland benefit in the same manner, proportionately?

[illegible]

Maj. Bundy's Wonderful [illegible].

Kennesaw (Atlanta) Gazette.

Some interesting things are [illegible] by Sherman's Atlanta campaign [illegible] connection with Lieut. Bundy, [illegible] manding a battery of artillery, [illegible] known as Maj. Bundy, [illegible] the editorial writers on [illegible] New York *Mail and Express*. Lieut. [illegible] had a tooth for a good toddy, and [illegible] ing, at Kennesaw Mountain, [illegible] some "Diamond B" commissary, [illegible] other officers, and reached his [illegible] cellent spirits. Soon Col. Geary [illegible] way, and, observing the lieutenant, [illegible] addressed him like this:

"Lieut. Bundy, you are drunk!"

Bundy answered back as quick as a flash:

"Col. Geary, you are a d—d liar!"

Here was a situation. Geary was [illegible] put Bundy under arrest, saying [illegible]: "You are so drunk you don't know [illegible] from a hollow log."

"I don't, eh! I'll show you whether I do or not. See that bunch of rebs over there," pointing to a group of Confederates [illegible] taking an observation from [illegible] half a mile away. "Just watch me [illegible] 'em."

Seizing the tail of a gun he [illegible] got the range, adjusted everything [illegible] liking, and gave the order to fire, [illegible] a four-inch shell right in the midst of the group of Confederates, who [illegible] tired to cover, carrying with them their wounded. Colonel Geary withdrew his offensive remark, [illegible] ed Bundy on his skill, and rode away. [illegible] Bundy was an expert artillerist [illegible] land a shell about where he wanted [illegible] writer has often heard it said by the [illegible] who ought to know, that he fired the [illegible] that killed Gen. Polk.

DIVIDED MATES.

Marital Habitations Not Very [illegible] With the Nuptial [illegible].

It is fashionable now for husbands and wives to keep separate bedrooms. Kings and queens have set the example, and [illegible] newly coupled folks in our fashionable [illegible] are following it. No secret is made of the custom. The nicest of our output of [illegible] brides will calmly show you her own [illegible] boudoir, and then exhibit the bedroom of her husband.

The idea is that the bride must not be intruded upon, and that she must be left to invite her husband to call socially when the fancy suits her. In one instance the wedded couple went right away on divorce tours, to meet at the end of the week in some distant place, the locality being kept a secret from their acquaintances.

Authors' Payments for Famous Books.

Book World.

These are some of the prices that authors have received for works now famous: Goldsmith, £20 for "The Traveler," £60 for "The Vicar of Wakefield," and £100 for "The Deserted Village;" Fielding, £1000 for "Amelia," and £2200 for "Tom Jones;" Samuel Johnson, £125 for "Rasselas;" Hume, £20,000 for the "History of England;" Boswell, £1000 for the "Life of Johnson;" Dryden, £1200 for his translation of Virgil; George Eliot, £8000 for "Romola," and never less than £1600 for any novel, it is said; Walter Scott, £700 for the first Waverlys, and large sums for later ones, with £[illegible] for "Woodstock," and £18,000 for the "Life of Napoleon." Zola, $80 for his first story, and $30,000 for "L'Assommoir;" Wilkie Collins, £5000 for "Armadale;" Milton, £15 for "Paradise Lost;" Byron, £3000 for "Don Juan," and £4000 for "Childe Harold;" Moore, 3000 guineas for "Lalla Rookh," and £[illegible] for "Irish Melodies;" Campbell, £20 for "The Pleasures of Hope;" Burns, £20 for the first edition of his works, and £700 for the last; Poe, $20 for "The Raven;" Longfellow, $[illegible] (or [illegible] a line) for the "Hanging of the Crane," the highest price ever paid for a poem; Whittier, $500 for the copyright of his works, which he afterward bought back for $1200; Tennyson, $12 a line for "Revenge."

Seized the Opportunity.

Chicago Tribune.

"If Gen. Blank is not engaged," remarked a visitor at the Grand Pacific a day or two ago to a young man who seemed to have charge of one of the delegation headquarters, "I have a friend here that I would like to introduce to him."

"Well, sir, he is too busy to see anybody now," said the young man pompously; "you and your friend will have to come some other time."

"Then, if you will permit us," rejoined the visitor, removing his hat and looking at the speaker with profound reverence, "we will stand here a few moments and gaze in silent awe at the gentleman who doubtless owns Chicago."

The Duchess and Her Panther.

Galignani's Messenger.

A Parisian duchess has bettered Sarah Bernhardt's tiger cub by adopting a [illegible] panther as a pet. She keeps it in a [illegible] cage, and gives it sun and air on the balcony, where she feeds it herself, stroking it through the bars of the cage as she does so.

"Interminable Repetition."

Christian Advocate.

The bishop of London has come to be [illegible] wit. As he was taking leave of a parishioner with a large family, the lady said: "Oh, bishop, you haven't seen my last baby!" "No," he quickly replied, "and I never expect to."

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak—Oregon Railway & Navigation Co., Northern Pacific railway, [illegible] Short Line, [illegible] ern Pacific and [illegible] ticket agent, Portland [illegible].

THE SOCIAL REA

Portland Has Amused Herself
ing the Past Week.

Rush for the Coast May be Said to
Fairly Begun—A Long List of De-
partures.

SOCIETY IN GENERAL.

rush for the cool, salt breezes and
white sands of the coast has begun
sive heat of the past week has c
hundreds to the sea. Ilwaco, of co
s the largest crowd, though Cl
will be thronged with visitors
end of the week. Little of interes
ened in the city, beyond a num
boating parties on the river, or
driving parties on the hills. Most
trying to make up their minds
spend the hot summer weeks. Wha
interest has happened, both in th
the surrounding towns will be
noted.

The New Society Directory.

The first bound volume of "The
directory for 1888 was left at TH
office yesterday. It is as p
tasty a little volume as one
to see, and in make up and appea
great credit on the publisher,
The work of printing
all done in this city, is of the
and shows what good work c
in Portland. By reading the
quotation from the preface
some idea of it may be had.
Ton" directory is simply a thi
—a society handy volu
references, written and compile
without any intention of dra
and fast lines of respectabilit
or to discriminate in any wa
the social rights or position
To attempt this would be inv
be folly. So, too, would be a
definition of polite society, an
that nothing is claimed for thi
a pretty fair surrounding
element. The club and associ
represent as impartially as any
could the literary, artistic a
features of our every-day life. Th
"Calling and Address List" cont
of those of our people who a
the claim and recognition of
such a fixed fact there be. As a
course, perfection in this list is
"Society" is altogether too elasti
thing to get hold of. But its
is as select, and complete, and
careful inquiry can make a fi
of this kind. If there are any
there are many, entit
herein whose names by c
been omitted, it must be attri
the difficulties attending th
of information, than to the
will naturally arise—of delibera
Next season the matter will b
understood, and a more perfect and
representation reached.
altogether, it is hoped that t
will be found valuable as a refer
as a guide, and interesting as a
There is no particular apolo
for its existence; no very superior
for its contents; no conso
we can think of to offer the
no object to achieve, unless it
and humble place
With the memorials and things of fam
That do renown this city.
Modesty and patience are our rede
They are idols deserving of
therefore we pay them reverence.
of gratitude is largely deve
we trust that an acknowledgm
on our part will be as kindly re
Thanking our patrons for
support, and those who have as
the publication, we bid you a

"The Blue and Gray."

To-morrow night, under the auspi
Ladies' Relief Society, the highly
military drama "The Blue an
will be produced at the New Par
for the benefit of the Children's
wanting to see "Si Clegg"
should go and see "The Blue an
Parsons's orchestra will play
selections during the intermission
by a picked squad from Comp
N., under command of Capt.
Jr., will be a feature of the per
Tickets can be exchanged f
seats at Prentice's music store.
will be open at 8 o'clock. The fo
is the cast:

Clayton, who follows the old flag ... Mr. C. M. Id
Clayton, who goes with his state ... Mr. A. S.
Mather, who goes for number one ... Mr. G. T. W
an old servant ... Mr. Ralph
Primrose, a peddler, afterwards sutler
Brackenstick, a "substitute" ... Mr. C. Y.
... Ms. Wm. T. W
C. S. A. ... Mr. E. W
U. S. A. ... Mr. N. T. C
U. S. A. ... Dr. N. Churc
a mountain desperado Mr. F. S.
... Mr. B. T
a waif ... Mrs. McC
Mother, Leonard's mother ... Miss A.
Cumberland, a mountain flower.
... Mrs. C. E. S
Soldiers, Mountaineers, etc.

Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary.

Monday, July 16, the golden wedd
Mr. and Mrs. Henry S. Harris was cele
Mount Tabor, at the residence of
son-in-law, Charles Smith. Three dau
one son were present, Mrs. J. C
Mrs. D. E. Sawire, Mrs. Charles
Mr. Arthur L. Harris of Californ
grandchildren. Mr. and Mrs. H
both natives of Rhode Island, were
in Connecticut in 1838 and have
of their wedded life in Leomi
Mr. H. S. Harris is 74 years o
looks much younger, and is a m
Post, G. A. R., East Port
the numerous beautiful gif
was a finely engraved G. A.
house was decorated with flow
occasion. A sumptuous repast
served between the hours of 10 and 12.
are the names of the invited g
and Mrs. J. C. Smith, Mr. and
Price, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kay
Mrs. G. G. Staples, Mr. and Mrs.
Miss Mary Paquet, Mrs. Ken
Mrs. Perry Tomlinson, M
Frank Chambers, Mrs. M. E. Har
Smith, Mr. J. C. Peavey, F
Mr. and Mrs. S. H. Prather, M
P. Holbrook, Dr. and Mrs.
Mr. and Mrs. Blockenberge
Mrs. Wm. Moore and Paul Stanley

Boynton-Bixby.

Monday evening at the residence
parents, corner of Tenth
East Portland, Miss Alice A. Bo
united in the holy bonds of matr
Mr. Cyrus A. Bixby of this city
ceremony was performed by Rev. Mr
of the Evangelical church of East
The wedding was a quiet on
intimate friends and immediate re
the contracting parties being pr
After the ceremony a delicious wedding
was served, and at midnight the
couple left for their home in this city,
showers of rice, slippers and the good w
their friends. Those who witnesse
ceremony besides the members of the
family were Rev. and Mrs. Fishe
and Mrs. Phillip Wager, Miss Clara N
and sister of Mrs. C. W. Boynton
Daniel McLeod.

Pleased With Portland.

Mr. R. C. Caples, wife and two sons,
Ohio, who have been visiting
brother, Hon. John F. Caples, an
family for some three weeks past,
morning leave by the Northe
road for their home, stopping, ho
visit a brother, Hon. H. L. Caple
family, in Eastern Washington.
sojourn here they have visited
Heights, Mt. Tabor, Oregon City
Astoria, the cascades of the
and many other points of interest
themselves as delighted with
the great Northwest. The doct
accomplished wife have made man
friends and will carry back a goodly
they have seen and heard in
extended pilgrimage upo
coast.

A Pleasant Episode.

Monday noon, at 12 M., at the
candy manufactory were
their lunch, a pleasant episo
office, Mr. C. P. Henry

abia, is charged with the arrange-
ll necessary details during the con-
upon its completion will order all
therewith to return to their re-
stations, except the five members of
on team who shall have made the
cores. These five men will be sent
to the commanding officer, Fort
New York, by September 6, to rep-
division on the army rifle team.
ers of Brig.-Gen. Gibbon the com-
or places on the department of the
team will be held at Vancouver
beginning Thursday, August 2, and
aturday, August 11, under the
on of Maj. Charles A. Wikoff,
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officer at Vancouver barracks not
July 30.

G AND PACKING MEATS.

ry That Should be Established in Ore-
rmers Ready to Furnish the Supply.

DRAIN, July 20.

DITOR OF THE OREGONIAN:
medium of your columns I wish to
attention of those who may be
to an important industry which I
ght be established in this state, to the
vantage of the promoters and con-
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he canning and packing of meats.
produce meats here as cheaply as
tions, cheaper than many; but we
certain market for it. The local
including Portland, are totally un-
nsume the present supply, not to
what might be produced as easily.
To some this will perhaps appear
in the face of occasional complaints
y and the reports of importations
hose who are conversant with the
wardness" of the matter there is no
about it.
are hundreds of farmers who would
dispose of their beef and mutton—
much more—even at present quo-
but they know very well that were
attempt such a thing the market
isappear completely, and their pro-
ng to buyers (who have contracts
butchers) at whatever they can get
nch, I assure you. Moreover, to feed
occasional fair prices that are ob-
t Portland during a few weeks in
a most risky undertaking, as many
ow to our cost.
se you latest Chicago quotations for
which you will see that canners here
ct to much higher prices than rule
Unfortunately, I have no practical
ge of canning, but, as a meat grower,
know what I am writing about when
t there are many hundreds of farm-
would be only too glad to contract
upply of meat at very low figures,
d be a great relief to them, much
nging on the certain sale of meats—
ner—than appears on the surface.
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meat trade has done for Chicago.
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portionately? BEEF.

Bundy's Wonderful Performance.

Kennesaw (Atlanta) Gazette.

interesting things are remembered
man's Atlanta campaign veterans is
ion with Lieut. Bundy, com-
g a battery of artillery — now
as Maj. Bundy, and one of
orial writers on Deacon Shepard's
ork *Mail and Express*. Lieut. Bundy
eth for a good toddy, and one morn-
Kennesaw Mountain, had sampled
Diamond B" commissary, with some
ficers, and reached his battery in ex-
spirits. Soon Col. Geary rode that
d, observing the lieutenant, gruffly
ed him like this:
t, Bundy, you are drunk!"
y answered back as quick as a
Geary, you are a d—d liar!"
was a situation. Geary was about to
ndy under arrest, saying to him:
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hollow log."
n't, eh! I'll show you whether I do.
See that bunch of rebs over there!"
to a group of Confederate officers
an observation from an eminence
mile away. "Just watch me scatter
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range, adjusted everything to his
nd gave the order to fire, exploding
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to cover, carrying with
their wounded. Colonel Geary
w his offensive remarks, compliment-
ly on his skill, and rode away. Lieut.
was an expert artillerist and could
hell about where he wanted to. The
as often heard it said by the Federals
ht to know, that he fired the shot
ed Gen. Polk.

DIVIDED MATES.

Habitation Not Very Sympathetic With the Nuptial State.

-fashionable now for husbands and
to keep separate bedrooms. Kings
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The nicest of our output of June
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Book World.

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ceived for works now famous: Gold-
£20 for "The Traveler," £60 for "The
f Wakefield," and £100 for "The De-
Village;" Fielding, £1000 for
," and £2200 for "Tom Jones;" Dr.
, £125 for "Rasselas;" Macaulay,
for the "History of England;" Bos-
000 for the "Life of Johnson;" Dry-
1200 for his translation of Virgil;
Eliot, £2000 for "Romola," and
less than £1600 for any novel. It is
Walter Scott, £700 for the first Waver-
d large sums for later ones, with £8000
oodstock," and £18,000 for the "Life of
on." Zola, $80 for his first story, and
for "L'Assommoir;" Wilkie Collins,
for "Armadale;" Milton, £15 for "Par-
ost;" Byron, £3000 for "Don Juan,"
000 for "Childe Harold;" Moore, 3000
for "Lalla Rookh," and £15,000 for
Melodies;" Campbell, £20 for "Pleas-
Hope;" Burns, £20 for the first edi-
his works, and £700 for the last; Poe,
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for the "Hanging of the Crane," the
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Seized the Opportunity.

Chicago Tribune.

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ere she feeds it herself, stroking it
h the bars of the cage as she does so.

Interminable Population.

Christian Advocate.

bishop of London has risen to be a
s he was taken leave of a parishioner
large family, the lady said: "But
ven't seen my last baby." "No," he
replied, "and I never expect to."

ticket office, corner First and Oak streets
n Railway & Navigation Company, Oregon
ailway, Northern Pacific railway, [illegible]
ne, Pullman reservations made [illegible]
ine and Oregon Short Line. [illegible]
nt, Portland, Oregon.

CIAL RE..LM.

Amused Herself Dur-
the Past Week.

May be Said to Have
Long Line of De-
pressions.

cool salt breezes and the
coast has begun. The
past week has driven
Ilwaco, of course,
crowd, though Clatsop
thronged with visitors before
Little of interest has
the city beyond a number of
on the river or riding
on the hills. Most peo-
their minds where
weeks. Whatever
both in the city
ing towns will be found

Society Directory.

volume of "The Haut
was left at THE ORE-
yesterday. It is as pretty
little volume as one could
make up and appearance
on the publisher, Mr. C.
the work of printing and
in this city is of the very
what good work can be
By reading the sub-
from the preface of the
it may be had. "The
is simply a thing of
handy volume—a
written and compiled and
intention of drawing
lines of respectability or
in any way be-
rights or position of our
this would be invidious
too, would be an ut-
of polite society, and thus
is claimed for this book
surrounding of the
the club and association
impartially as anything
literary, artistic and so-
every-day life. The spe-
address list" contains a
our people who are en-
recognition of "soci-
there be. As a mat-
in this list is impos-
together too elastic and
hold of. But its repre-
and complete, and cor-
can make a first at-
If there are any, and
are many, entitled to
names by chance
it must be attributed
attending the ob-
than to the idea
of deliberate ex-
the matter will be bet-
more perfect and sat-
reached.
is hoped that the di-
valuable as a reference,
interesting as a social
no particular apology to
very superior qual-
no consolation
to offer the disap-
unless it be a
and things of fame
city.
are our redeeming
deserving of wor-
their reverence. Our
is largely developed,
an acknowledgment of
will be as kindly received
our patrons for their
who have assisted
we bid you a fond

Blue and Grey."

under the auspices of
Society, the highly emo-
drama "The Blue and the
at the New Park the-
of the Children's Home.
see "Si Clegg" illus-
"The Blue and the
orchestra will play mili-
the intermissions, and
from Company I,
command of Capt. A. J.
feature of the perform-
can be exchanged for re-
music store. Box
o'clock. The follow-
the old flag........
............Mr. C. M. Idleman
with his state.
............Mr. A. S. Heintz
who goes for number one.
............Mr. G. F. Willett
............Mr. Ralph K. Lee
peddler, afterwards sutler.
............Mr. C. Y. Lamb
............Mr. Wm. T. Wallace
............Mr. E. W. Moore
............Mr. N. T. Collett
............Dr. S. Churchman
desperado...Mr. F. S. Barnes
............Mr. B. Towne
............Mrs. McCraken
's mother.......Miss A. Knox
mountain flower.
............Mrs. C. E. Stevens
Mountaineers, etc.

Wedding Anniversary.

the golden wedding of
Harris was celebrated
residence of their
Smith. Three daughters
Mrs. J. C. Pea-
Mrs. Charles Smith
Harris of California, and
Mr. and Mrs. Harris
of Rhode Island, were mar-
in 1838 and have passed
wedded life in Leominster,
Harris is 74 years of age,
youngest, and is a member
G. A. R., East Portland.
numerous beautiful gifts re-
finely engraved G. A. R. pin.
decorated with flowers for
A sumptuous repast was
the hours of 10 and 12. Fol-
names of the invited guests:
J. C. Smith, Mr. and Mrs.
Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Kay, Mr.
Staples, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph
Mary Paquet, Mrs. Kennedy,
Tomlinson, Mr. and
Mrs. M. E. Hart, Mr.
Mr. J. O. Pearcey Paul S.
Mrs. S. H. Prather, Mr. and
Dr. and Mrs. W. W.
and Mrs. Blockenberger, Mr.
Moore and Paul Stanley.

Boynton-Bixby.

evening at the residence of the
corner of Tenth and G
Portland, Miss Alice A. Boynton
the holy bonds of matrimony
A. Bixby of this city. The
performed by Rev. Mr. Fish-
Evangelical church of East Port-
wedding was a quiet one, only
friends and immediate relatives
parties being present.
a delicious wedding sup-
and at midnight the young
their home in this city, amid
slippers, and the good wishes
Those who witnessed the
the members of the Boyn-
Rev. and Mrs. Fisher, Mr.
Wager, Miss Clara N. Mc-
Mrs. L. W. Boynton, and
McLeod.

with Portland.

wife and two sons, of Fos-
have been visiting with
John E. Caples, and his
weeks past, will to-
by the Northern Pa-
home, stopping, however,
Hon. H. L. Caples, and
Eastern Washington. During
they have visited Port-
Oregon City, Long
the cascades of the Colum-
points of interest, and
delighted with Oregon
The doctor and
made many new
a goodly report
in their
upon the
help of
were depart-

has been the genial manager of that factory for two years past, and who is about to leave for San Francisco to fill a similar position in the largest candy factory on the coast, was presented by Mr. Smith, in behalf of the help, with a gold-headed cane, name and date inscribed on the handle. Before Mr. Henry could respond, some of the others presented him with hat lining with monogram, and a fine box of cigars. The only reply Mr. Henry could give was to invite all hands over to the Merchant's hotel, where Landlord Haas was breaking up ice for Mumm's best when the reporter left.

Boating Party.

On Tuesday evening a pleasant boating party was given on the river in honor of the Misses Adams. A large yawl, gaily decorated with Chinese lanterns, was used to convey the party up to Ross island and back. Guitars and banjos were artistically twanged in harmony, to the enjoyment and pleasure of not only the party, but to all who were fortunate enough to be in hearing. Among those making up the party were: Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Ayer, Miss Adams, Miss Savier, Miss McCraken, Miss Lucy Adams, Miss Florence Savier, Miss Nina Adams, Miss Charlotte Williams, Mr. T. J. Conroy, Dr. A. D. Bevan, Mr. E. R. Adams, Mr. Arthur Wilson, Mr. Henderson Deady and Dr. F. B. Eaton.

"Barbarossa."

On next Friday and Saturday evenings and a Saturday matinee, the Etna Amateur Dramatic Company, composed of the best talent among the colored citizens of Portland, will give the tragedy "Barbarossa," at New Park theater. No expense has been spared and all efforts have been made to present the play in a manner to reflect credit on the society and satisfy the audience. The object is to establish the society on a sound financial basis, and the play ought to be patronized by all who desire to see the colored people endeavor to use and improve their talent.

Young-Bryant.

On Tuesday morning, at 12 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. James Young, 234 Jefferson street, Miss Lizzie was united in marriage to Mr. H. C. Bryant, Rev. Clapp officiating. After partaking of a sumptuous wedding breakfast, Mr. and Mrs. Bryant left on the 4 o'clock overland express for San Francisco to spend a month visiting Mr. Bryant's parents. They then take their departure for Honolulu, which will be their future home, Mr. Bryant being engaged in business there.

Personal.

Dr. de L. Brown has gone to Ilwaco.

Mrs. R. G. Davis has gone to Astoria.

Mr. D. D. Williams has gone to Ilwaco.

Mr. Mac Brooke is expected home to-day.

Mr. C. H. Lombard left for Ilwaco yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. White have gone to the coast.

Miss Teal and Miss Snell have gone to the coast.

Mr. D. Goldsmith and family have gone to Clatsop.

Mr. L. F. Chemin and wife left for Ilwaco yesterday.

Mr. Samuel O. Wasserman left yesterday for Ilwaco.

Ex-Gov. G. L. Woods went down to the sea last night.

Mrs. Rosenfeld and Miss Goldman have gone to Ilwaco.

Mr. E. J. DeHart and wife went to the coast yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Ripley went to the coast yesterday.

Miss Stout and Master George Stout have gone to the coast.

Miss Rosa Mills is visiting friends and relatives in Tillamook.

Mrs. M. Baum and daughters left last Tuesday for Ilwaco.

Dr. Clarence Nichols has gone to the coast to spend a few days.

Mr. Cyrus A. Dolph was a passenger on the Potter yesterday.

Mr. J. J. Roberts went down to Ilwaco on the Potter yesterday.

Miss Lulu Dickenson is visiting Miss Elsie Smith at The Dalles.

Mrs. Samuel Irwin and family will leave for the coast Tuesday.

Mrs. A. M. McLeod of The Dalles is visiting friends in this city.

A. T. Webb and family are tenting at the seaside, near Grimes's.

Mrs. Henry Ackerman is visiting her mother in San Francisco.

Miss Nellie Gates is the guest of Miss Mollie Sinnott at The Dalles.

Mr. and Mrs. Zera Snow and family started for the seashore yesterday.

Mrs. J. W. Campbell left Friday to visit her parents in Lima, Ohio.

Mrs. T. B. Clapp and family left for the seaside yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Robert M. Janson and wife left for Clatsop yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. C. Moffett-Cartwright leaves for her Eastern Oregon home to-day.

Mrs. John Phalen and her sister, Miss Knott, left for Ilwaco yesterday.

Mr. J. Monheimer was a passenger on the T. J. Potter yesterday afternoon.

Messrs. Oscar Heintz, L. Russell and Wallace Struble have gone to the coast.

Mr. Ham Brooke left yesterday, to spend the summer months at Wilhoit Springs.

Mrs. Rosa Fisher, wife of Mr. M. Fisher, is spending a summer vacation at Tillamook.

Miss Alice Wasserman and her two younger sisters left for Astoria Friday night.

Mrs. M. G. Griffin is visiting in Council Bluffs, Ia., and is expected to return shortly.

Capt. and Mrs. U. Sebree left on the Potter yesterday afternoon to spend the day by the sea.

Mrs. Byron Z. Holmes and Mrs. J. Keith Wilson left for Victoria, B. C., Friday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dunckley were passengers on the Potter's trip to the coast yesterday.

Hon. Sol Hirsch and family leave this morning for the Seaside house, Clatsop beach.

Mrs. M. F. White has returned from Monterey, California, and is much improved in health.

Miss Laura Goodkind, who has been visiting Mrs. M. Sternfels, left Friday for San Francisco.

Mrs. D. M. McKay, Miss McKay and Bert McKay left on the Potter for the sea shore yesterday.

Messrs. W. M. Ladd, C. B. Ladd and H. J. Corbett went down on the Potter yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Tisdale, Miss Tisdale and Miss Dagmar Tisdale left Monday for a short visit in San Francisco.

Mrs. James P. Moffett left last week for California to spend the summer, for the benefit of her health.

Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Goddard, Miss Emma Goddard and Mr. Ed Goddard have gone to the Cascade springs.

Mr. Charles A. Burckhardt returned this week from Walla Walla, where he has been visiting for five months.

Mrs. J. T. Flynn and Miss Nellie Flynn left yesterday on the T. J. Potter for a two weeks' visit to the seaside.

M. O. Lownsdale and Al. Raleigh have gone to Tillamook county to have another try at the Wilson river trout.

A. K. Slocum, mailing clerk on THE OREGONIAN, went down to the coast yesterday on the Potter, to spend Sunday at the beach.

Miss Tina Solomon of The Dalles and Miss Gertie Grabenheim are making a tour of the Sound, and will be gone about four weeks.

Mr. J. B. Montgomery, Maj. W. A. Jones and Mr. Whitney L. Boise leave Tuesday for a ten days' fishing trip to Cœur d'Alene lake.

Miss Esther A. Cohn of Albany is visiting Miss Pauline Friedenthal at 353 Morrison street.

Miss Lulu Bronson bid farewell to her friends and departed last Thursday for San Francisco to attend a young ladies' seminary.

Mrs. Julius Loewenberg and family were passengers on the Potter yesterday, bound for Clatsop beach, where they will spend the summer.

Miss Fanny, youngest daughter of D. F. Harrington, is visiting her sister, Mrs. T. J. O'Brien, after an absence of eleven years' residence in San Francisco.

Mr. D. M. Pratt of Elmira, N. Y., arrived to-day for a two or three weeks' visit at Judge Woodward's. When he returns he takes his wife home, who has been visiting her family for some time.

Dr. Lydia Hunt King, since her return from her Eastern trip, [illegible] her former rooms on [illegible] and

from 2 to 5 P. M. Residence southwest corner of Fifth and Clay streets, where she will be pleased to receive her friends.

The following Portlanders are already at Foley Springs: Mr. and Mrs. Isaac White, Miss White, Mrs. M. W. Fechheimer and family, Miss Holdin, Messrs. James Gibson, Jacob Fleischner, Gus Witherford and Pete Rung.

Mrs. J. P. Howe has named her cottage at Long Beach "Grand View Cottage," an appropriate name, as the location is such that not only the ocean can be seen from it, but all the pretty places at this charming summer resort.

Miss Adams and Miss Lucy Adams, after visiting their brother, Mr. E. R. Adams for several days, left Wednesday evening via the Northern Pacific railroad for the East. Miss Nina Adams will remain in Portland with her brother.

Mr. W. W. Boughton, chief accountant of the Oregon Improvement Company, is in town, en route to San Francisco, for which point he sails to-night on the steamship Oregon. His many friends in Portland note with pleasure that the Bay City seems to agree with him.

Mrs. Edward Hall, Mrs. Jennie T. Hayne (the artist and fisherwoman), Miss Bevis Hayne, Miss Sarah Smith and Masters Eddie Hall and Ralph Robinson are rusticating on the picturesque banks of the Scappoose. The bathing is unequaled, trout and game of all kinds are in abundance.

The arrivals, up to Friday, at the Seaside house, Clatsop beach, were: E. L. Canby, wife and two children, Vancouver; Rev. M. D. Wilson, wife and two children, Vancouver; Mrs. J. R. Johnson, Philadelphia; Mrs. H. M. Ashman and two daughters, Philadelphia; Mrs. Curtis and Miss Curtis, Tacoma; Aleck Thomas, Mrs. W. K. Smith, Master Sumner Smith, Portland; Geo. Ash, Pendleton.

Notes.

Society people were out in full force to the roadsters' trot at Riverside yesterday afternoon.

Mrs. W. B. Ayer gave a charming young ladies' luncheon Tuesday afternoon, in honor of the Misses Adams.

The engagement is announced of Frank F. Whitcomb, formerly of this city, and Miss Grace Steele, daughter of Rev. J. C. Steele of Walinia.

Mrs. J. B. Montgomery, with a party of young people, went down to Skamokawa yesterday morning on the Cyclone. The party returned on the Telephone.

The river has been liberally patronized during the beautiful moonlight nights of the past week, many small informal parties going out almost every night.

A very enjoyable moonlight excursion was given last Tuesday evening by Mr. Berthold Goldsmith to a few of his most intimate friends. There was dancing and a fine spread, etc.

Miss Effinger gave a delightful coaching party last evening, in compliment to Mr. and Mrs. John Effinger. After driving out the White House road to Fulton, the road to the right up on to the hills was taken, and a delicious basket lunch was served at a beautiful spot further up the road.

Hood River Society.

On the evening of July 18 a reception was tendered by Riverside lodge, A. O. U. W., No. 68, to Hon. E. L. Smith, in recognition of his election to the post of grand master of the jurisdiction, at the meeting of the grand lodge lately held at Seattle. Dr. Newcomb's hall was opened for the occasion, and the members were present in full numbers, with their families and a few invited guests. The floral tributes were very fine, and after an ample entertainment at loaded tables, Dr. Newcomb stated the purpose of the meeting in a very happy way, and called upon several persons for remarks or addresses. Mr. Henry Coe, Messrs. La France, Middleton, and Rev. Mr. Eliot of Portland, spoke, all in turn expressing the sense of the honor done to the lodge and the community in the choice of Grand Master Smith, and referring to deep friendship and confidence felt by all who knew him, far and wide. The following is a list in part of those who were present: Mr. and Mrs. John H. Middleton, Mr. and Mrs. George T. Prather, Mr. and Mrs. L. C. Crowe, Rev. and Mrs. T. L. Eliot, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Grey, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Smith, Mr. and Mrs. S. J. La France, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Howe, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Bradford, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Middleton, Mrs. A. M. Klein, Mrs. N. Munroe, Miss Georgia Middleton, Miss Jennie Faulkner, Miss Georgia Smith, Miss Dorothea Eliot, Miss Ellen Eliot, Miss Mary J. Smith, Miss Belle Louders, Miss Gracie and Nettie Clark, Dr. C. F. Newcomb, Messrs. J. H. Ferguson, George Mathas, E. L. Olinger, H. C. Coe and Edgar Hustands.

Lawn Fete at Oregon City.

The ladies of the Congregational church of Oregon City gave a concert and lawn party at the residence of George Broughton, of that place, last Tuesday evening. The grounds, lighted by Chinese lanterns, were very prettily decorated, and, with the refreshment tables scattered here and there among the trees, looked very inviting, even before the arrival of the fairies, who flitted among them later in the evening. Mrs. J. Strickler of Salem and others sang some choice selections of songs, and the young band discoursed pleasing strains on the lawn, their services being voluntary, to aid the ladies in their benevolent work. The affair was an entire success, both socially and financially, the guests enjoying an exceedingly pleasant evening, and the ladies in charge, although wearied by their ceaseless efforts of preparation and entertainment, felt themselves amply repaid by the bounteous return which they gathered for their good cause. There was a much larger number present than was even hoped for; so many, in fact, that the bottom of the ice-cream freezers were reached long before all the contributions intended for the church coffers had been collected. Late in the evening, at the earnest request of those who had been disappointed by the shallowness of the ice-cream vessels, announcement was made that the festivities would be repeated at the same place the next evening. The band kindly offered their services once more, so Wednesday night brought, if possible, a more successful entertainment than the previous one. The proceeds of the two evenings are to be devoted to beautifying the church before the arrival of the new minister, who will fill the pastorate made vacant by the resignation of Rev. Rockwood.

Society in Seattle.

J. B. Hogg has returned from his visit in the Eastern states.

Olympia's city attorney, Charles H. Ayer, spent Friday in Seattle.

Mrs. F. E. Hodgkin of Salem, Or., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Kirk C. Ward, of this city.

Miss Mary L. Thornton, the artist of Portland, is visiting her parents at their home in this city.

W. C. B. Allen, editor of the Shoshone, Idaho, *Journal*, spent a few days in Seattle this week.

Mrs. H. G. Thornton, has gone to North Yakima to visit her daughter, Mrs. Col. W. F. Prosser.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Catlin returned on Wednesday after an extended visit in Chicago and other Eastern cities.

Charles T. Conover, city editor of the *Post-Intelligence*, left on Saturday morning for a week's visit in British Columbia.

D. N. Baxter returned on Friday from the East, accompanied by his bride. He will make Seattle his permanent home.

S. S. Bailey, formerly of Portland, later of Seattle, and now a hotel man of Spokane Falls, is visiting old friends in this city.

W. W. Thompson, a hotel man of Sioux City, Iowa, is visiting in Seattle. He says he prefers Puget sound rain to Iowa blizzards.

The Misses Antonette and Elsie Montgomery of Portland are visiting at the home of mayor and Mrs. T. T. Minor of this city.

Harry K. Struve, eldest son of Hon. H. G. Struve, has been appointed first mate of the steamship Willamette, and he is yet scarcely 24 years of age.

Messrs. E. S. Yeazell and J. A. Dinwiddie of Springfield, O., and C. F. Hauke of Tacoma passed through Seattle this week en route to Whatcom.

W. H. Johnson, Charles Lonch and William Ames, all Seattle business men, left on Saturday morning for a pleasure trip in the Cascade mountains.

Arthur W. Parkhurst, who spent the past four weeks in searching for good health at Hood-river, Or., returned to his home in this city during the week.

Mrs. Nickelson of San Francisco, and her daughters Maude and Myra, returned Friday from their trip to Alaska. They will leave for California soon.

Maj. Hendershot and son passed through Seattle this week on their way East, where they will drum and fife through Indiana and Ohio in the interest of Harrison and Morton.

Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Noble and Miss Josie Noble of Des Moines, Ia., arrived in Seattle for an extended visit on last Monday. Mr. and Mrs. Noble are the parents of Mrs. Leigh S. J. Hunt.

Mr. Pratt of the coast survey schooner Earnest, accompanied by his wife and their guest, Miss Van Wycke of San Francisco, are in the city. Miss Van Wycke is on her way home.

On Thursday evening Mrs. J. B. Metcalfe gave a very enjoyable party, called a "progressive old maid" party, in honor of her guests, Mrs. Major Breckenridge and daughter of Olympia.

Oliver McGilvra, son of J. J. McGilvra, Esq., of this city, returned on Friday from Cornell University, where he has been pursuing his studies. He will return after spending his vacation at home.

George B. Stephens, D. D., professor of Greek at Yale seminary, is visiting on the Sound. He left on Thursday to join the Colman camping party now rusticating among the islands of the San Juan archipelago.

Edward C. Cheaster, district deputy of the Young Men's Institute, will go to Tacoma early next week to organize an institute in that city. This society originated among the Catholic young men of the Pacific coast, and it is growing rapidly, about 100 having been organized thus far.

The ladies of the First Presbyterian church gave a "missionary tea" on last Wednesday afternoon at the church parlors. The participants were numerous and the music met with a hearty reception, which demonstrated the success of the tea. Among those who furnished the music were Mr. and Mrs. Murray, late of Portland; Miss Mabel Chisholm and Mr. A. Conning.

Mrs. and Miss Shelby of Portland are in this city, the guests of Mrs. Legerwood. On Friday of last week a drive whist party was given in their honor, and on Tuesday Mrs. Capt. Wallace of this city entertained them and a party of friends with a picnic across the bay. Mrs. Shelby expects soon to visit in Victoria, after which she will return to Seattle and then to her home in Portland.

Mayor-elect W. H. H. Learned of Port Townsend passed through Seattle this week on his way home from Vancouver, where he had instituted a tribe of the Improved Order of Red Men. Mr. Learned is vice-great incohonee for Washington territory, and recently instituted a tribe of the order in Seattle. Mr. Learned has been for the past twelve years agent of THE OREGONIAN at the port of entry for Puget sound.

TACOMA NEWS MATTERS.

Rev. L. F. Gowe of Olympia is in town.

C. J. Davis has returned from a three months' visit to England and Ireland.

C. P. Masterson of the Pacific National bank has returned from his Eastern trip.

Assistant Superintendent J. M. Buckley has returned from his trip east of the mountains.

David Liste and wife returned last Sunday from their extended tour through England and Scotland.

Prof. R. K. Warren and wife, of Portland, were in Tacoma this week on their return from Olympia.

Edward Campion of Portland is visiting the Sound for his health. After a few days in Tacoma he goes to Victoria.

Maj. Hayden of Olympia, with his son John, who made such an excellent showing on examination at West Point, were in the city on Wednesday.

Judge Dennison of Vancouver and Judge Hastings of California, both of whom have traveled over the Sound and visited Alaska with William H. Seward in '69, were in the city together during the week.

Mr. James Steel, president of the Merchants National bank, Portland, and one of the original owners of the townsite of Tacoma, with his wife and daughters were visitors in Tacoma the past week.

Social Hop.

A hop was given at Odd Fellows' hall in the Mason block, A street, Friday evening.

G. A. R. Entertainment.

A very excellent amateur entertainment was given by the G. A. R. for the benefit of the cemetery fund on Wednesday evening.

Quiet Wedding.

The wedding of Mr. Robert Bodden of Seattle and Miss Julia Snyder of New York took place quietly on Wednesday evening, the ceremony being performed by Rev. A. B. Banks of the First Baptist church.

Moonlight Excursion.

The ladies of the Methodist church gave a most delightful moonlight excursion down the Sound Friday evening. The new steamer Skagit Chief left the wharf at about 7 o'clock, while a full brass band on board hailed the rising moon. The decks of the steamer were crowded. Refreshments were served on board the boat. The party were as well pleased as any that ever took a moonlight ride on salt water. She got back to the city about 11 o'clock. The same ladies will give a pleasant excursion to Fox island on Monday afternoon.

VANCOUVER NOTES.

Mrs. V. R. Darling of Portland is visiting her sister, Mrs. Beeson.

Miss Mabel Beck of Portland visited Miss Sladen at the garrison last week.

Capt. W. S. Patten, assistant quartermaster, returned from San Francisco on Thursday.

Miss Mollie Buckenmeyer of Portland and Mrs. Clancy and Miss Tate, of Seattle, are visiting Mrs. H. C. Funk.

On Saturday, the 14th inst., Mr. John Jaggy, captain of the ferryboat, was married to Miss Lota Coffman, by the Rev. W. S. Wilson.

Col. Wm. J. Volkmar, assistant adjutant-general of the department, left on Monday for San Francisco, having been ordered there by orders from division headquarters.

Rev. Louis de G. Schram, vicar-general of the Catholic diocese of Nesqually, returned on Saturday, the 14th inst., from Europe, where he has been visiting for nearly a year.

In October next Major Merritt Barber will come to this department as assistant adjutant-general, relieving Major Wm. J. Volkmar, who will go to Arizona in a similar capacity.

Mr. Frank Brooks, who was formerly here with Maj. Poole, paymaster, U. S. A., was in the city during the week visiting old friends. He is en route to Seattle, where he intends going into business.

ADDED TO THE LIBRARY.

The following new books have been received and added to the Library Association of Portland during the week:

The Hundredth Man. By Frank R. Stockton.

Appleton's Cyclopedia of American Biography. Edited by James Grant Wilson and John Fiske. Vol. 4. Lodge—Pickens.

Little Maid of Arcadie. By Marian C. L. Reeves.

The Spell of Ashtaroth. By Duffield Osborne.

Virginia of Virginia. A Story. By Amelie Rives. Topics.

Tales from English History in Prose and Verse. Selected from the works of standard authors. Edited with notes by William J. Rolfe, A. M.

Darwinism. Stated by Darwin himself. Characteristic passages from the writings of Charles Darwin. Selected and arranged by Nathan Sheppard.

Names and Portraits of Birds which Interest Gunners, with Descriptions in Language Understande of the People. By Gordon Turnbull.

Hanging in Africa.

Pall Mall Gazette.

Cape advices just received at Plymouth give horrible details of the execution of four Basutos in the Orange Free State. The sheriff's nominee performed his work so expeditiously that when the district surgeon examined the body of the last victim and intimated, after the man had been hanging six minutes, that he could feel no more pulsation, the hangman immediately cut the rope and the body fell on the ground. When it was taken to the burial place and was about to be thrown into a hole with the others, people noticed with horror that the unfortunate man was not dead. The body was taken back to the place of execution and again hung up. When the body had been hanging [illegible] man to be certain that life was extinct.

[illegible] Hood's [illegible] makes you cheerful and [illegible]

THE EAST SIDE.

Bids for the Improvement of Sixteenth Street Opened.

Property Holders Want Twelfth Street Improved—Hand Mutilated—Advantages of the Sunnyside Line—Notes.

The committee on streets and public property, with the aid of the city recorder, have been opening and examining the bids they have received for the improvement of Sixteenth street. There are a large number of bids in and it was a big job to open and examine them all, but the successful bidder will be known by Monday. The improvement, as mapped out, will commence at Holladay avenue and terminate at Hawthorne (the Asylum road) avenue. At present the street will be improved by grading and laying sidewalks. There are some who seem to think the improvement is a little premature and will work a hardship, but they will probably be more than compensated for their outlay by the large increase of the value of their property. There certainly should be some means of getting from one side of the city to the other back of Fifth street, but there is not at present. When the improvement has been made it will not be long before residences will be put up all along the street.

TWELFTH STREET.

It seems very strange that when the people along a street are in favor of and desire to have the same in front of their premises improved, that there should be so much delay in getting the matter started. Reference is here made to Twelfth street. In conversation with a gentleman about that street yesterday he made the remark that all the property-owners along that street are anxious to have it improved at once. It is in a very bad condition and the street should be improved. The council took the wrong course in relation to that street in the first place, and all the action taken had to be rescinded, hence the street stands in the same condition it did before any attempt was made to improve it. Now it is in such shape that it can be handled the same as any other improved street. The council would no doubt feel under more imperative obligations to go ahead with the improvement if the property-owners would unite in a petition for the same. There should be no trouble about securing the signatures of those who have expressed themselves in favor of the improvement. Then there would be no chance to object on the part of any one.

THE ADVANTAGES.

The advantages of the extension of the street car line out N street are already shown to be very great. In the evening after working hours, people who have been in the city on business or at work, get on the car and are taken right to their homes or very near and long and weary walks are saved. All the way from 5 o'clock you will see passengers get off the car at points east of the graveyard. Just back of Hanson's place a little waiting room and platform have been built which will be very handy for the people in Hanson's addition. It would not be a bad idea to have these platforms at all the places east of the cemetery, where people get off and on the car. Most every trip made to Sunnyside there are men from other states going out to take a look at the beautiful country. There will be a large travel out that line to-day. There is a grove and some benches where people who go out can rest themselves.

HAND MUTILATED.

Friday while working around the circular saw Pete Williams, the foreman of a sawmill in Powell's valley, lacerated his hand in a fearful manner. He was working in some way with a wrench when his hand slipped, coming in contact with the saw. The thumb was torn nearly all off, and part of three fingers. Then a cut was made in the hand from the middle fingers toward the wrist causing a bad wound. Williams was brought in about 11 o'clock and his wounds were dressed by Drs. Flinn and J. H. Raffety. The accident is especially unfortunate from the fact that Mr. Williams was injured in about the same way some time ago. He is the brother-in-law of Mr. J. H. Hall, to whose residence he was removed after his wounds had been attended to.

TRESPASSERS AT WILLSBURG.

The *Star* of yesterday contained the following: The quietude of Willsburg is disturbed every Sunday by a gang of crawfish parties who come in wagons. They are composed of men and women, who bring beer and whisky and get drunk and then have a general beelzebub of a time. Last Sunday a lot of them went into the orchard of Wm. Wills and T. Johns and helped themselves to their choicest fruits and told those at home that they had permission to do so from the owners. As for permission they had none, and even went so far as to call Mr. Wills an Irishman who would sell everything he had for a thousand dollars. That gentleman would not take $5000 for his orchard alone. They will be watched for to-day and will be given the bounce if they trespass upon any private property.

NOTES.

Joe Reising has gone to San Francisco to be absent about one week.

Postmaster Welch has moved to his new residence in Hanson's addition.

J. H. Fersel of Willsburg sold his place last week to H. M. Rennau for $1900.

Wharton L. West, F. M. Hamlin, J. A. Logan and T. A. Garbade left for Mount Hood last night at 7 o'clock. They will remain about ten days.

The Vancouver railroad paid Mr. G. J. Gruner, contractor for the cisterns being built, $77 for putting two manholes instead of one in the cistern at Fourth and J streets.

County Surveyor Hurlburt and family have gone to the country near Rooster Rock to spend about three weeks. Mr. Hurlburt will visit the city frequently to attend to his business affairs.

CHURCH NOTICES.

Trinity Mission Chapel, corner of Eighteenth and Q streets—Sunday service at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

Trinity church, corner of Sixth and Oak streets—Sunday services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 10 A. M.

St. Stephen's Episcopal Chapel, corner of Jefferson and Fifth streets—Divine services will be held on Sunday at 11, with baptism; Sunday school at 10. Seats free.

Calvary Presbyterian Church, corner Ninth and Clay streets.—Pastor, Rev. Warren H. Landon, D. D. Services at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sabbath school at 12:30 o'clock.

Rev. C. Van Meter, of Rome, Italy, will address the meeting in Y. M. C. A. hall, corner of First and Salmon streets, at 4 P. M. Sunday. Subject, "Christian Work in Italy."

Unitarian Church, corner Yamhill and Seventh streets, T. L. Eliot, minister.—Services at 11 A. M. Sunday school at 12:30. Evening services omitted. The public is cordially invited.

Second Baptist church, corner of Meade and Second streets — Preaching Sunday morning and evening, conducted by Rev. Mr. Lawrence of Stockton, Cal. The public is very cordially invited.

First German Evangelical church, corner Eighth and Clay streets, H. Schuknecht, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 9:30 A. M. All are welcome at the services.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Third streets—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Arthur Brown, at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 9:45 A. M. Prayer meeting Thursdays at 7:45 P. M. Strangers are welcome.

Swedish Lutheran Church, on B street between Ninth and Tenth streets—Rev. John W. Skans, pastor. Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. and on Thursday at 7:45 P. M. Sunday school at 12:15 P. M. All are welcome.

Hall-street M. E. church, corner of Sixth and Hall — Quarterly meeting. Services at 11 A. M., by the pastor, Rev. M. J. W. Klepper, and preaching services at 7:45 P. M., conducted by Rev. W. S. Harrington, D. D., presiding elder of the district.

United Presbyterian church, corner [illegible] and Montgomery streets—The pastor, Rev. W. W. Logan, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Morning subject, "A Great [illegible]" Evening subject, [illegible] ence—Which?" Sabbath school at 12:30. Young people's meeting at 7. Strangers welcome at all of the services.

Grace Methodist Episcopal church, corner Taylor and Eleventh streets, Ross C. Houghton, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. by Rev. W. S. Harrington, the presiding elder of the district. Sunday school at 12:30 P. M. Prayer service Thursday at evening 7:30, P. M. Seats free. Ushers in attendance.

First Baptist church, corner Fourth and Alder streets, Rev. J. Q. A. Henry, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Rev. W. C. Van Meter, D. D., of Rome, Italy, will speak in the morning and the pastor will preach at night. Subject, "Some Specimen Men." Sunday school at 12:30. All are welcome to these services.

First Congregational Church, corner of Second and Jefferson streets—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Bible study at 12:20 o'clock. Society of Christian Endeavor at 6:45. At 7:45 P. M. an address by Rev. Mr. Van Meter, superintendent of the Bible school at Rome, Italy. Mr. Van Meter is one of the most eloquent speakers in America. Strangers are cordially welcomed.

Taylor-street Methodist Episcopal church—Class meeting at 10 in the morning. Preaching by the pastor at 11 o'clock; theme, "Believe the Truth, and the Truth Shall Make You Free." Sunday school after the morning service. Young people's praise service at 7 P. M., followed by the preaching services at 8 o'clock. The Rev. W. H. McDermott will occupy the pulpit in the evening. Everybody is welcome to these services.

EAST SIDE PULPITS.

Sellwood M. E. Church—There will be preaching at 11 A. M., by the pastor.

The East Portland Spiritual Society meets every Sunday afternoon in Buckman's hall, on Fourth and G streets.

First Methodist Church, corner of Ninth and J streets, Rev. I. D. Driver pastor—Services at 11 A. M and 7:30 P. M.

Sellwood M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 10 A. M. Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

Advent Church, corner of G and Tenth streets, Elder C. H. Boyd—Morning and evening services at the usual hours.

First Presbyterian Church of Albina, Rev. W. O. Forbes pastor—Services will be held at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., conducted by the pastor. Sunday school at 12:15.

St. David's Episcopal Church, Rev. John W. Sellwood, rector—Regular services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. by Rev. Dyer, of Los Angeles. Sunday school at 9:45 A. M.

The usual Sunday afternoon meeting of the Y. M. C. A. will be held at their hall at 4 o'clock. Rev. I. D. Driver will speak. Everybody cordially invited to be present.

First Baptist Church, corner Seventh and G streets, Rev. Geo. W. Hill, pastor—Preaching at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Young people's meeting, 6:45 P. M. Sunday school, 12:30.

Adams-street M. E. Church, corner Tenth and Adams streets, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Sunday school at 2:30 P. M.; preaching at 3:30 P. M. and 8 P. M. General prayer meeting Wednesday at 8 P. M.

Albina M. E. Church, Rev. G. M. Pierce, pastor—Services in the new Scandinavian M. E. church, corner Russell street and Tompkins avenue. Sunday school 3 P. M. Preaching at 4 P. M. by Rev. Driver.

First Presbyterian Church, corner of Ninth and J streets, Rev. D. O. Ghormly pastor.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by Rev. W. S. Holt, who is supplying the pulpit during Rev. D. O. Ghormly's absence. Sabbath school at 12:30 P. M.

Mizpah Presbyterian church, Tibbets addition; Rev. Wm. Morrison, pastor—Public worship at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. every Sunday. Sabbath school at 12:15. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30. Teachers' meeting on Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

"Pa, what makes the little piggies eat so fast?" "Pa was so confused and finally said that he would have to give it up. "'Cause they want to be hogs," said 4-year-old.—*Toledo Blade.*

7 Oaks for rheumatism, neuralgia, toothache chills and fever, colds and coughs. All druggists

WANTED—HELP.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK IN SMALL FAMily. Apply 141 West Park st., cor. Alder. 21j3

WANTED—A GIRL OF 14 OR 15 AS CHILD nurse. Apply 128 North Twenty-first street, above G. 21j2

WANTED—TWO LOUNGE-MAKERS. TWO mattress-makers; also a boy about 17 years, at EUGENE HOEY'S, 270 First street, between Madison and Jefferson. 21j3

WANTED—A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED woman (German preferred) to do housework in a family of three. Good references required. For particulars address MRS. A. GALLAND, Farmington, W. T. 21jy14t

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork. Apply 94 F street. 20j7

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family and go home in the evening. 247 Stark st. 20j3

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BARBER; WAGES $20 per week. Inquire by telegraph to JOE ADLER, Ellensburg, W. T. 20j3

WANTED—A MAN TO RUN A PLANER IN A sawmill; steady employment and fair wages to a competent man. Address, with reference, A. Wheeler, Springfield, Oregon. 20j4t

WANTED—ONE WOOD TURNER; ONE WHO can run other machines preferred; steady job for the right man. Write or apply to WATSON & LUHRS, Pendleton. 20j7

WANTED—A GOOD CAN-MAKER. ADDRESS the Northern Pacific Cannery Co., East Portland. 19jtf

AGENTS WANTED FOR "SOCIAL DYNAmite," by Dr. T. DeWitt Talmage (the greatest living lecturer and preacher); 600 pages fully illustrated; one agent sold 172 in 12 days, another 34 in 13 hours, another 23 in 8 hours. The largest report so far is 51 orders in 4 hours. ARTHUR E. WHITNEY, Publisher, 320 Fourteenth st., Oakland, Cal.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO TRAVEL IN the country; good wages to a good man. 86 Second street, Portland. 12jetf

WANTED—TWO GOOD PANTRYMEN AND two first-class waiters, good wages, at Freimann's Restaurant, corner of First and Oak streets. 25jtf

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT.

SITUATION WANTED BY A FIRST-CLASS chambermaid. Address E. A., care Oregonian. 21j2

WANTED—POSITION AS PORTER IN WHOLEsale house; good references. Address C. Roland, International Hotel. 21j4

WANTED—SITUATION IN STORE OR OFFICE by two Irish boys who are willing to work. Address Henry Robinson, International Hotel. 21j3

A YOUNG MAN FROM THE EAST, OF SOBER and industrious habits, desires a situation. Is perfectly familiar with the care and driving of carriage or buggy horses; also the work about a home. Good references furnished. Address W. HARTLY, Oregonian office, stating where to call. 21j2t

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CLERK BY A young man of experience; age 20; good bookkeeper. Address Dol, care Oregonian. 20j3

WANTED—SITUATION BY A DRUGGIST OF 14 years' experience; competent and reliable; would go on trial. Address Myron Jay, Portland. 19j7

A LADY OF REFINEMENT WOULD LIKE A position as housekeeper or travel with invalid or young ladies. Address, REFINEMENT, care Oregonian. 6jy14t

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD, CENTRALLY located, by a lady. Address F. C., this office. 21

WANTED—PARTNER—A PHYSICIAN. A good general practitioner; excellent location and paying practice. Address Box 178, Salem, Or. 11j12

WANTED—AGENTS.

LADY AGENTS Wanted for Ladies' and Children's wear. Valuable samples free conditionally. Write Mrs. F. C. Farrington, box 665, Chicago.

WANTED—ACTIVE AGENTS FOR OUR CELebrated photo copies. PACIFIC PORTRAIT CO., 1221 Market st., San Francisco, Cal. 9j1m

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—81x100 FEET, CORNER OF EAST Park and Lincoln, house, stable and fruit trees and other improvements, for $3600. Inquire at 254 First street, corner Madison. 15jtf

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS CORNER ON Sixth and Ash streets. A fine business corner on Third and B streets. Cheap if sold right away. For particulars call at CHAS. HIRSTEL & CO.'S, 2½ Washington street. 20j13t

FOR SALE—LOT AND BUILDING KNOWN AS the Chicago hotel, situated in East Portland, near the bridge, depot and ferryboat completely furnished, in fine condition and doing a good business; easy terms. Apply at hotel. 12jy1m

FOR SALE—THAT DESIRABLE PROPERTY known as the Ilwaco Hotel, located at Ilwaco, W. T., comprising a house of 20 bedrooms, besides diningroom, parlors, barroom, etc.; also large rooms that can be rented as stores; large barn and feed stable and other buildings. The I. S. & N. Co. Railway passes the door. Is now doing a good business. Good reasons given for selling. For particulars apply to MRS. N. KEBLES, Ilwaco, W. T. 26j1m

FOR SALE—THAT BEAUTIFUL QUARTER block of residence property situated on the N. W. corner 21st and K streets, facing east; streets graded and sidewalks laid on both streets; cottage house on property now renting for $30 per month. For further particulars inquire at No. 25 B street. 20j1m

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture and chattels of any description (without removal) or personal note. G. H. DEDMAN, 86 2d st.

SEEDS.

J. BOWEN, WHOLESALE SEEDSMAN AND Commission Merchant, 66 Front st.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

[illegible] 1861, Portland, Or.

TO RENT—ROOMS AND OFFICES.

DO YOU WANT A FURNISHED ROOM? CALL at THE EMPIRE, Room 56, Union Block, and look over a list of 500 rooms, in all parts of the city.

FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED BAY-WINdow rooms, en suite or single; furnished and unfurnished rooms for housekeeping. 272 First st. 21j4t

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH USE OF bath. 141 Morrison st., corner Seventh. 25j1m

FOR RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNFURnished at 29 Fifth street, between B and C, back of Quimby House. 8jy1m

FOR RENT—2 NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS with bath, suitable for two gentlemen each. 187 Taylor street; two minutes walk from P. O.; also one small room. 6jytf

TO RENT—HOUSES AND STORES.

FOR RENT—EIGHT-ROOM COTTAGE, NEAR corner Fifteenth and L streets. Apply at Room 16, Abington block. 21j3

HOUSE FOR RENT AND CARPETS FOR SALE. Inquire 235 E street, corner of Tenth. Apply from 12 to 1 o'clock. 20j3

FOR RENT—HOUSE OF 8 ROOMS, WITH ALL modern improvements, 447 H street. Inquire 28½ Washington st. (20jtf) MRS. CAPLAN.

FOR RENT—COTTAGE OF 8 ROOMS, CORNER Fourth and Columbia streets. Inquire of MRS. G. H. CLARKE, 110 Third street. 16jtf

FOR RENT—THE HANDSOME RESIDENCE and grounds recently occupied by Dr. G. E. Nottage, corner Eighth and I streets, East Portland, for sale or rent. Inquire of Dr. G. E. Nottage, East Portland. 1916

FOR RENT—DWELLING NO. 65 SALMON ST., upper floor; facing plaza; seven rooms; two bay windows. M. C. Lyon, 123 Front street. 26jtf

TO RENT—ROOMS, WITH BOARD.

BOARDERS WANTED—IN PRIVATE FAMily—Board for two gentlemen, with or without room; ref. exchanged. Address J. J., 335 C. cor. 15th

BOARD—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH first-class board, in a delightful location. 84 Main street, corner Fourth. 20j7

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH OR WITHout board, to respectable parties at No. 42 cor. Ash and Fourth sts. 7jy1m

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—ONE AMERICAN BOY PONY perfectly gentle and reliable. For particulars inquire at No. 25 B street. 21j7t

FOR SALE—STAGE AND EXPRESS LINE, from Portland to Fulton Park; two wagons, four horses and harness, cheap. Inquire at Occidental hotel between 10 and 11 A. M. 21j7t

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A PAIR OF middle-weight horses, 8 and 9 years old; good steppers to wagon; one broken to saddle; both sound; driven 4 years. Also an eastern made, two-seated, open wagon, double spring, and a light double harness; one week's trial allowed to responsible purchaser. Call on or address A. S. KILBOURN, Vancouver Barracks, W. T. 21j3

FOR SALE — FINE SECOND-HAND COUPE rockaway, suitable for family carriage or hack, at 17jy10 STAVER & WALKER'S.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF a cigar and fruit store. For particulars apply to 106 First street. 15jtf

ONE OF THE FINEST AND BEST PAYING cigar stores for sale; good location; doing a fine business; owner leaving town cause of selling; price, $1600. Address Rooms 20 and 21, Strowbridge block. 8jytf

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED SALOONS IN Portland for sale; doing a good business; half interest or whole; owner has other business to look after reasons for selling. Address Rooms 20 and 21, Strowbridge block. 8jytf

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC YOUNG MAN with $700 to take a half interest in a good paying business. For particulars address W. K., care Oregonian. 14jtf

$400 WILL BUY ONE OF THE OLDEST AND best located cigar stores on First street. Address Advancement, care Oregonian. 19j7

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A RESTAUrant doing a paying business, in a good part of the city. Ill health the cause of selling. Address, R. E., care Oregonian. 10jy1m

FOR SALE—A HALF INTEREST IN A GOOD paying flour mill for sale cheap. Only a miller need apply. Call or address CHAS. SCHEURER, 180 Front street, Portland, Or. 22j1m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WILL BUY THE FURNITURE OF PARTIES declining housekeeping, for cash. GILMAN & CO., 43 First street, next to Ash. 19j

J. H. FISK, ANALYTICAL CHEMIST AND Assayer. Analyses made and assaying done at the lowest rates. Office 104 First street, Portland, Or.

TWO SPLENDID STEAM ELECTRIC CABINET baths for sale cheap. All complete ready for giving a system of medicated and vapor baths. Write at once. Address box 363 city. $8 cash profit every day, 8 baths per day. 17jtf

AT LONG BEACH—THE "HARVEST HOME" will be run this year as a Coffee House. Coffee and Tea, Clam chowders, etc., at all hours, and rooms to let. MRS. F. H. CANARIS, Prop'r. 12jy1m

FOR RENT—SWAN ISLAND, APPLY TO WM. Sherlock, 74 Front st., Portland. 11jtf

MME. NELSON, THE GREAT SEERESS, TELLS past, present and future; consultations on all affairs from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., Ladies, $1; gentlemen, $2. 134 Stark st., between 6th and 7th. j10toa1

ALBERT FALLER—TEACHER OF ZITHER. Thorough instruction given at 83 N. Second st., room 18. Mr. Faller was formerly of New York and San Francisco. 8jy1m

JOHN PHELAN—JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, office; room 3, Olsen's block, corner First and Ash streets. 5jy1m

W. H. WEST & CO.—REAL ESTATE AND commission agents, 142 Front street, Esmond block. Good bargains in East Portland. 5jtf

STORAGE, IN A FIRE-PROOF BRICK BUILDing, for trunks, furniture, pianos or general merchandise, at usual rates. 48 F street, between Second and Third. (29je1m) H. WATERHOLTER.

LADIES, READ—I WILL SEND TO ANY ADdress a receipt of the New Process (patented) for canning all kinds of fruit and vegetables without heat or cooking for 50 cents. H. H. DAVIS, 346 Third street, San Francisco, Cal. 13j12

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, AND other goods. Advances made and goods transferred. Union Transfer and Storage Co., 30 Ash street. Telephone 55.

REWARD—I WILL GIVE A REWARD OF TEN dollars for the arrest and conviction of any person caught stealing the Daily or Sunday Oregonian south of Alder st. 24m D. J. MOORE, Route Agent.

JOHN THOMPSON & CO. HAVE BEEN APpointed agents for the purchase of rag stock for the Columbia River Paper Co., and are prepared to purchase, for cash, Rags, Burlaps, Manila rope and all other kinds of Paper Stock, Old Iron and Metal of all kinds. 45 and 47 K st., Portland, Oregon. 4mtf

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between John Effinger and William M. Wallace, doing business at 30 Ash street, Portland, Oregon, under the name and style of the Union Transfer and Storage Company, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John Effinger, who alone is authorized to settle the accounts of the late firm.

21j JOHN EFFINGER.
WILLIAM M. WALLACE.

Portland, Or., July 20, 1888.

LOST BEAUTY FOUND—A MOST PRECIOUS treasure procured, regained and preserved by the use of Malvina Cream and Lotion and Malvina Ichthyol Soap; freckles, tan, pimples, moth, patches and all other discolorations or eruptions of the complexion or skin, positively removed and cured or money refunded for every package bought of us.
Woodard, Clarke & Co., cor. First and Alder streets.
S. G. Skidmore, 151 First street.
L. Blumauer & Co., 105 First street.
W. M. Wisdom & Co., 95 First street.
For sale and recommended by all druggists.
Trade supplied by Snell, Heitshu & Woodard, Portland, Oregon. 28je

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

SUTTON & BEEBE, SHIP CHANDLERY AND naval stores, 16 N. Front street, Portland, Or.

ALLEN & LEWIS, COMMISSION AND PROduce Merchants, Front and D sts., Portland, Or.

H. E. BATTIN & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION Merchants and Produce Dealers, 130 Front st

CÆSAR & CO., SHIPPING AND COMMISSION Merchants, 20 North Front street, Portland, Or.

MASON, EHRMAN & CO., WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, Nos. 2 and 4 North Front street, Portland, Or.

TAYLOR, YOUNG & CO., SHIP BROKERS AND Commission Merchants, agents for San Juan Archipelago Lime Co., 34 Front street, corner Ash.

J. O'CONNOR, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Grocer, dealer in ship stores, garden and grass seeds, foreign and domestic fruits, etc., N. E. corner Front and Alder streets, Portland, Or.

HERMAN METZGER, PURCHASER OF HIDES, Pelts, Furs, Wool and Tallow, and General Commission Merchant, Front street, near Main, Portland, Or. Liberal cash advances on consignments.

MACHINISTS.

TRENKMAN & WOLFF, MACHINISTS, COR. F and Third sts.—Housework, doors, railings, iron shutters, and machinery of all descriptions, planing and moulding tools to order.

SMITH & WATSON IRON WORKS, ROBT. COLlier & Co., Lessees—Building Fronts, Jail Cells, Vault Linings, Cast and Wrought Iron Work of all kinds. Mining Machinery, Saw Mills with improved set works, Casting and Machinery of all kinds, Engines, Boilers, etc.; repairs made promptly. Front and Hall streets, Portland, Oregon. 10matf

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

ALLEN & LEWIS, WHOLESALE GROCERS, corner North Front and D sts., Portland, Oregon.

CORBITT & MACLEAY, WHOLESALE GROcers and Commission Merchants, 54 and 56 Front street, Portland.

WADHAMS & ELLIOTT, WHOLESALE GROcers, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Nos. 46 and 48 Front street, Portland, Or.

LEATHER AND FINDINGS.

R. SHERLOCK, SADDLERY, HARNESS HARDware, 74 Front st., Portland, Or.

HERBERT BRADLEY & CO., 73 FRONT ST., importers of Shoe Manufacturers' Goods, Shoe Store Supplies, Blackings, Dressings, Etc.

WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES.

FREEBORN & CO., JOBBERS AND RETAILers of wall paper and window shades. The leading wall paper house of the Northwest. New designs constantly arriving. 127 and 129 Third street.

WHOLESALE CLOTHIERS.

OREGON OIL CLOTHING MANUFACTURING Company, 92 North First street. Factory in McMillan Addition, East Portland.

SHOW CASE MANUFACTURERS.

D[illegible] street, Portland, Or.

The Oregonian.

PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JULY 22.

The *Gazette* of Heppner thinks the cars will be running to that place within about sixty days.

Missoula, nearest to us of the important towns of Montana, now has a daily paper, called the *Evening Item*.

George Roderick, James Matthews and William Jolly are Washington county men who voted for Harrison in 1840.

Is Portland or Eugene City to get Miss Sabin? Perhaps she could be happy with either, were t'other dear charmer away.

Rascals unknown are killing trout with powder in Wood river, Idaho. Great numbers of the dead fish are found in the stream.

The party of Iowa editors who were in Oregon three years ago recently made a tour which included Denver, Salt Lake and Helena.

A special effort will be made to have an excellent fair in Washington county this year. The fair will open September 11 and continue four days.

Abraham Lincoln was one of the electors on the Harrison ticket in Illinois in 1840. Nobody doubts that if living he would be a supporter of the present Harrison.

The new sawmill at Port Blakely, nearly opposite Seattle, is to have double the capacity of the one destroyed by fire, and will be the largest mill on Puget sound.

The *Leader*, published at Weston, Umatilla county, urges the incorporation of a building and loan association at that place, and does it with an earnestness that seems almost to assure success.

It now seems probable that there will be a very considerable alteration of the plans of the great hotel. Hence it will probably be some weeks before the active work of erection can begin.

In his Gettysburg letter, Grover Cleveland wrote: "The object of war is the attainment of peace." But during the war he was a "peace" man, and his notion of attaining peace was not to fight at all.

The Tillamook *Headlight* says that the steamer Alliance, if she will run regularly, will build up a big trade between Tillamook and Portland. Tillamook has great productive capacity, and only needs assurance that her products can be shipped.

It is reported that a large invoice of red bandanas is on the way to New York from Manchester. They are described as very handsome, and on each of them appears Lord Nelson's famous motto: "England expects every man to do his duty."

The Indianapolis *Journal* truly says it is simply disgusting that a man of the pretensions of George William Curtis should write a sentence like this, which appears in the leading editorial of *Harper's Weekly*: "Cleveland proposes freer clothing; his opponents propose freer whisky." Mr. Curtis knows that to be a lie of the lowest sort of a demagogue.

A Tacoma paper says: "If this city is to [illegible] it will be through the advantages offered to outside capitalists to invest their money in manufactures and wholesale business here. One good wholesale grocery house here is worth more to the city of Tacoma than all the property-holders who put up miserable one-story shanties for which they ask rents out of all proportion to the value of the property."

The statement is repeated from Newport, Kentucky, that a process of making aluminum as cheaply as iron has been discovered. If this is true it will effect a revolution in the use of metals, since aluminum would quickly take the place of iron and copper in nearly all the arts. This is a metal that abounds in all clays, but the cost of extracting it hitherto has made it nearly as valuable as silver. It is stronger than iron, takes a higher finish, and is not subject to corrosion.

At the meeting of the grand council of the Independent labor party held at Detroit July 18, President Taylor moved that Harrison and Morton be accepted as the candidates of the party for president and vice-president. The motion was carried unanimously. Resolutions were adopted declaring that "The labor party does not approve of President Cleveland's veto of pension bills; that the interest of workingmen can best be served by a protective tariff; and that every soldier ought to vote for Harrison, who served his country on the battle-field, instead of Cleveland, who sent a hired substitute."

President Cleveland vetoed the senate bill to pension the widow of Capt. John Smith of Walla Walla, "on the ground that his death had no connection with the service." The citizens of Walla Walla, says the *Union*, who were acquainted with Capt. Smith knew he was retired because of wounds received during the rebellion and that he was never free from pain and trouble on their account. The trouble with Cleveland is, he claims to know more than everybody else and to be infallible. Had he gone to the front instead of sending a substitute during the war, he would have a higher opinion of soldiers and a less opinion of himself.

The death of E. P. Roe, the record of which appeared in our dispatches yesterday, will cause wide-spread regret among the multitude who have been, within the past half dozen or more years, the pleased readers of his stories. He did not follow the beaten path of romance, but so wove fancy and fact together that to read his works was to be edified and instructed. He was a profound lover and student of nature and seemed at home in her beautiful and fascinating domain. His death was sudden and wholly unexpected, as but two days before its occurrence he had a fair prospect for years of life and labor. The last of the manuscript of his last story was sent to the publisher a week ago, so that although cut short in his career, he left nothing incomplete.

Horace Greeley left two daughters. One of them married a man named Nicholas Smith. She died, leaving two children, and in a short time after his wife's death Smith had squandered the little fortune which her father had left her, and her children are now penniless. About a year ago Smith became involved in a controversy with a Brooklyn man who had asked him to be his "best man" at his wedding in Louisville, Kentucky. Smith complied, but afterwards demanded $150 for his expenses. The bridegroom gave him $100 and he published the correspondence in the papers. After deadheading various New York hotels he found himself the other night in a police station, charged by a hotel-keeper with obtaining six months' board on false pretenses. The wildest imagination would never have pictured Horace Greeley's grandchildren subsisting on charity because their father was so good-looking and conceited that he would rather swindle than work.

The prevalence, in Beaver creek precinct, Clackamas county, of a malignant type of diphtheria seems to have caused unreasoning fright to put common humanity to rout. A little child in an infected family died, three others being at the time afflicted with the disease, and the terrified neighbors kept entirely aloof, compelling the stricken parents unaided to watch over their own sick, minister to their dying and bury their dead. The line between proper precaution and absolute inhumanity does not seem to be very clearly marked among the people of that locality. There is a vast difference between needless exposure to this scourge, by parents or others having children in charge, and the needful visits, under proper precautions, of those who can afford for humanity's sake to risk the chance of infection. Any intelligent physician should be able to tell a kindly disposed neighbor how he or she might perform such a mission of mercy, if not with absolute safety, at least without any great risk of contracting the disease.

THE REPUBLICAN MEASURE.

As was expected, the Mills bill has passed the house substantially by a party vote. It will now go to the senate. The senate will make another bill of it and then pass it, and the houses will adjourn for the session and let the two bills go to the people for their verdict in November.

The republican measure will now be awaited with interest. That it will be a fairer measure than the democratic one we cannot doubt. It will leave no more protection to Southern than to Northern products; that is, it will cut off something like 50 per cent. of the protection duty from sugar and rice, both of which are now protected to an extent out of all proportion to other products of agriculture.

The senate bill, however, will repeal most of the internal tax on tobacco—though the democratic bill does that—it will probably abolish the internal tax on alcohol used in the arts, but will make no reduction on liquors used as a beverage. It will make a material reduction on carpet and other wools not grown in the United States, and will revise the chemical and other schedules throughout.

This, THE OREGONIAN supposes, is something like an outline of the measure the senate will present: It will reduce the revenues fully as much as the Mills bill would—perhaps more. It will be an effective blow at the one colossal trust which is supported by the tariff, and in whose interest the democrats made their bill. Between a bill that gives the consumers cheaper sugar and reduces the revenues, and one which pretends to reduce the tariff but really increases protection on Southern products, the republicans can fight out this campaign with advantage.

WORD PLAY IN LITERATURE.

"Word play" is an interesting feature of literature. It is a curious fact moreover that word play is as old as the oldest literature of which we have any monuments. Thus, in the Odyssey of Homer, the crafty Ulysses, when himself and companions were held as prisoners in the cave of the Cyclops, told the giant that his name was "Nomos"—that is, "no man,"—and then when the giant's eye had been bored out by Ulysses with a sharpened stake, and the blinded monster called upon his fellow giants for help and told them what had been done by "No-man," they thought he was "fooling" and didn't go to help him.

In the bible there are a few examples of word play. One is found in Ruth 1:20. Naomi had returned with Ruth to her home in Bethlehem, after an absence of several years, during which time her husband and two sons had died. Her daughter-in-law, Ruth, returned with her. When she arrived at Bethlehem a number of her old acquaintances met her and exclaimed: "Is this Naomi?" According to the authorized and also the revised version, she answered: "Call me not Naomi; call me Mara, for the Almighty hath dealt very bitterly with me."

The versions do not give the significance of this answer, which was simply word play. The Hebrew word Naomi, besides being the name of a woman, is an equivalent of our word, "pleasant" or "agreeable." Mara is Hebrew for "bitter," and is also used as a woman's name. So the play upon words was as though Naomi had said: "Call me not pleasant, call me bitter." Word play, then, may be consistent with deep distress. This is seen also in Shakespeare—Richard Second, ii: 1, where old John of Gaunt, about to die, says of himself: "Old Gaunt, indeed, and gaunt in being old."

Another remarkable example of word play in the Scriptures is presented in the speech of Jesus to Peter, Matt. xvi: 18: "And I say also unto thee, that thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my church." The equivalent English word for Peter is "rock," and it is so rendered; but the words of Jesus were: "Thou art Peter (a rock) and upon this Peter (a rock) I will build my church."

In the whole range of literature there is scarcely a great author who does not give us examples of word play. Shakespeare is fuller of it than any other writer, as he is fuller of everything else. Milton in his gravest prose at times employs it. In his poetry also, he gives us several examples. Thus, when satan was getting into paradise, he, "At one slight bound, high overleaped all bound." In Don Quixote, in the original, there are many felicitous illustrations of word play. In the comedies of Aristophanes, as might be expected, they are very numerous, and probably are more ingenious than are elsewhere to be found in the whole range of literature.

Word play now-a-days we call punning, and think it really detestable. It must have remarkable felicity and appropriateness if it is not condemned. But who would strike even the bad puns out of the works of great authors?

"NATURAL MORALITY."

A correspondent of THE OREGONIAN in a recent communication said:

> We demand that all laws looking to the enforcement of "Christian" morality shall be abrogated, and that all laws shall be conformed to the requirements of natural morality, equal rights and impartial liberty.

The term "natural morality" is absurd. There is no such thing as natural morality. Morality is the evolution of the highest human experience, just as modern Christianity is the evolution of the highest spiritual reflection. Any scientific thinker knows that man had no more natural morality than a hungry wolf, who has become a house dog, or a painted, tattooed Briton who has become a humane homemaker, home-keeper and householder, like the generation of Gladstone, Lincoln and Cardinal Newman.

Take a primitive tribe, and what "natural morality" do you find? The primitive savage is ruled by his passions of avarice and lust. His avarice makes him a thief, and his lust makes him a polygamist. You find no love among primitive savages in the sense of gallantry and devotion to one woman. Indeed, you find little of it in history before the days of Dante and Shakespeare, and even with them it seems to have been the speculation and conviction of what love would be some day, rather than what love was among the best of their day. The vast, piercing eye of genius sometimes anticipates the evolution of experience, that finally becomes what we call morality. It anticipates in spiritual reflection what finally comes to be what we call modern Christianity in the general conduct as well as in the premature conclusions of human life.

The "natural morality," meaning the instinctive conduct of human life, is nothing but the selfish, brutal aspirations of an animal that steals everything it dares steal and holds it by might, not by right, by the fee simple of pure physical strength. There is no more authentic record of a primitive savage man having any "natural morality" than there is record of a "natural morality" on the part of a grizzly bear or a Bengal tiger. Lust, hunger, and the savage lawlessness that lust and hunger breed, which prompts the strongest bear or tiger to seize everything it can catch and keep by main strength, is all the "natural morality" that man ever had until by the evolution of experience he slowly ceased to be a wild beast. The evolution of experience we call morality in man tames him into the acceptance of its comforts and privileges, and the beast by a similar evolution, though not equal or identical, becomes civilized if not morally enlightened. The eye of genius sometimes sees the good time coming and prophesies far in advance of human events or performance, but of natural morality there is nothing more in the conduct of the primitive, animal savage wild man than there is in the conduct of the life of the savage wild beast. The evolution of experience does for the top of animate nature infinitely more than it has ever done for the intermediate grades of life between man and the bottom of creation, but of natural morality man had nothing except what the evolution of experience we call morality gave him, or the spiritual and intellectual evolution whose light fell upon his path from the eye of genius—the genius that saw and announced its discovery, died in its faith and finally rose again in shape of enormous religious, spiritual and material results.

Take a familiar illustration, that of the influence of Alexander's enormous genius for war upon the barbarian world. He is no more a man of spiritual splendor of character than Napoleon; he dies in a drunken debauch in the flower of his youth; but, like Napoleon, this gifted young Macedonian, immoral, untruthful, inhuman, faithless, despite the fact that a man of Titanic intellect was his tutor, became through the divine scheme of evolution an enormous instrument of good. He destroyed with his sword so many unprogressive civilizations; he annihilated such enormous distances; he energized and executed in a few years such a vast destruction and reconstruction of the known world of Asia, "Setting all its kings to groveling on all fours around their fallen thrones," looking for their lost crowns, that even more than Napoleon or Alaric or Attila, Alexander was an enormous engine of the divine plan of historical evolution. Alexander is sufficient to illustrate what the gift of genius for war has done for the material evolution of civilization out of the chaos; out of the wreck of barbarian matter and the crush of barbarian worlds.

Of "natural morality" or "natural religion" man knew no more in the heroic age of Greece than the anthropoid ape that science has selected as his remote ancestor. Conjugal love an exceptionally gifted spirit like Hector knew, but doves and sparrows know that. The average Greek was, like Paris, a sensual adventurer; the average Greek general opened his enemy's head and devoured his brains as Rain-in-the-Face did the heart of Tom Custer. Spiritual genius lit up the path of progress at long intervals, just as military genius appeared to teach men that there was something better in war than the natural method of warfare—biting and scratching like wild beasts. From China to Greece rose a light of Asia; Confucius, Zoroaster, Boodha, Brahma, Socrates, Christ; a brood of spiritual thinkers and teachers; some seeing and expounding far more truth than others, but no one pleading for "a natural morality," or "a natural religion," for they all knew that neither morality nor religion was the gift of nature to man any more than to the animal whose tested might is its only conscious right. Morality is the evolution of our experience, and religion is the evolution of the highest thought. And finally men, who want the world reduced down to a scheme of natural, rather than Christian morality, forgetting that there never was any original natural morality beyond the rule of might that takes all it can get in a world where lust and theft are supreme with the savage, are about as absurd and out of date with our day as the religious sect that the great Russian novelist, Tourgeneff, once described as having visited him. The sect, he said, "consisted of but two persons, one of whom was the object of worship, and the other the worshiper. They were intensely serious, but it was very handy, as the term is, for each. The god had always his altar, and the altar (unlike some altars) always its god."

NATURAL ALLIES AND FRIENDS.

The Washington special published in THE OREGONIAN of Saturday last, which, in event of a European war, prefigures an alliance between France and England, only repeats the very able argument of Sir Charles Dilke, who protests that France and England are natural allies; that France is the only power in Europe whose proximity would make her hostility dangerous to England; that the Russian court detests the French republic; that Russia and Germany hate England; that France and England are naturally sympathetic in their respect for free institutions; that they have no jealousies or political grievances of serious consequence to settle, and the highest security for the peace of France and England would be an offensive and defensive alliance against the absolutism of the rest of Europe. Their united navies would protect the coast of both France and England perfectly, and their united military resources of men and money would make it impossible for the absolutism of Europe to assail either France or England with any hope of success.

France is heavily in debt, but England has plenty of money, and she could reverse the situation under the wars of the first Napoleon when she furnished the sinews of war to Russia, Austria and Prussia to wreck France. England and France, with their united navies, could sweep the seas of all the navies of the continent, blockade every port in Europe that did not fly a French or English flag, and England and France could, united, put 6,000,000 of men on a war footing. If England, in 1812 to 1815, could keep 500,000 in British pay, she certainly could swell her present armies to 2,000,000, and France can put 4,000,000 in the field.

The true statesmanship for England would be to abandon her hostility to Russia and form an alliance with France. In that event France would care nothing further about an unnatural Russian alliance, and would trust to her English alliance to keep Germany from violating her peace. The triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy expires in 1892, and it would be statesmanship for England and France, who both detest the absolutism of Germany and Russia, to become firm allies and friends. If such an alliance took place, Germany could not hope to successfully attack without the help of Russia, and Russia hates Germany with a cordial race hatred that nothing could change, unless England needlessly provoked her by resisting her march to Constantinople, for Russia wants nothing in India.

Dogs Driven by Liveried Menials.

New York Sun.

An unusual and interesting sight was witnessed yesterday in the procession of carriages which crowd the avenue in the afternoon. A closed carriage drawn by a pair of bang-tailed cobs, resplendent in silver harness and trappings, with silver chains jingling and flashing, on the box the orthodox automatic, motionless coachman and lackey, in livery and top-boots, and inside, sitting on the back seat, with aristocratic sensitive noses in the air, sat a brace of grayhounds, as motionless, dignified and serene as the proudest, most self-satisfied lady in the procession.

Celestial Pacification.

Pekin Letter, London News.

Two clans or families in the prefecture of Yung-How, in Hunan, recently fought for the possession of a certain hill, and twenty-seven were killed. The government thought such a proceeding irregular, and sentenced the leader of the victorious party and fourteen of his followers, with the one of the defeated who fired the first shot, to decapitation. Several members of the two clans who took no part in the row, but encouraged it, were sentenced to receive 100 blows each, and the elders of both families were sentenced to eighty blows each, on general principles, for not having prevented the fight.

HAIR DRESSING
AT WASS' HAIR STORE, 83 Yamhill St.

Board by meal, day, week, month and check. Rider's MAGNOLIA, Holton House.

R. H. SCHWAB & BRO., Leading Printers.
LOWEST PRICES. 5 WASHINGTON ST.

NEW TO-DAY.

PACKARD ORGANS LEAD THE WORLD IN durability and tone.
WILBUR ALLEN, State Agt., Portland, Oregon.

TO CLOSE OUT.
Towels, Table Linens and Napkins, away below cost at D. PORTER & CO'S.
147 Third St.

EXCELSIOR COOKING CROCK.
The Housewife's friend. Chas. Hegele & Co., sole agents, 63 and 65 Front street.

H. H. HILDEBRAND,
Prescription Druggist, 3d and Morrison. Telephone 498. Orders by mail receive prompt attention.

DON'T FORGET!
That if you want a copy of the large, new City and County Map you must call at once.
EUGENE D. WHITE.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
DO YOU KNOW THAT DELICIOUS ICE cream can be made for about 20 cents per quart if you buy the GEM FREEZERS from DAYTON & HALL, 194 First street.

BARGAINS.
40 acres northeast of Mount Tabor, soil free of gravel; cheap.
3 choice lots on Base Line road, cheap.
$1250 for the only two lots for sale in Hanson addition; commanding fine view.
A few choice lots in East Portland at low prices.
WADDELL, McCULLY & CO., 5 Morrison st.,
Successors to Hennelly, Flynn & Co.

WONDERFUL ELECTRICITY!
Silent Invigorator. Cures diseases when all else fails. Dr. Sill's great invention—Electric Magnetic Voltaic Belt—a perfect body battery; gives new life and vitality to the patient. The day has come when all intelligent people believe that Electricity is Life. If you wish to be healthy, happy and wealthy, use one of Dr. Sill's Little Body Belts. For sale by S. G. Skidmore & Co., 151 First st., druggists; at wholesale by Snell, Heitshu & Woodard, wholesale druggists, Portland, Oregon.

RACES! RACES!
AT CITY VIEW PARK,
SUNDAY, JULY 22d,
TROTTING!
Maud Knox, Hamblin, Buccaneer and Prince Albert, for a purse of $150.
There will probably be a MATCH RUNNING RACE, ¼ of a mile, between two very fast horses.
Admission 50 cents, including fare on boats. Boats leave foot of Washington street, south side, at 1 and 2 P. M.
L. R. LINDSAY, Propr.

SUNDAY, JULY 22d, at 2 P. M., SHARP,
And each succeeding Sunday at same hour.
BASE BALL
At Clinton & McCoy's Grounds.
PORTLANDS vs. WILLAMETTES.
Burke & McCarthey will be the battery for the Portlands. A Boat and Barge from Washington street, the Bridge Railway and Jefferson street ferry afford quick and cheap transportation. Coolest place to spend the afternoon.
Gentlemen 50c. Ladies 25c

SUNNYSIDE
Is the Nearest,
Most Beautiful
And Accessible
Of Portland's Suburbs,
And what is more:
Its Lots are by far the Cheapest.
J. FRED CLARK & SONS, Agents
for the Sunnyside Land and Improvement Company,
13 Stark St. and at Sunnyside.

SPECIAL SAILING
TO ALASKA
P. C. S. S. CO'S
STEAMER "IDAHO"
Will leave Portland August 3d, Tacoma and Port Townsend August 6, for Alaska, in order to accommodate the many tourists desirous of making the trip.
Tickets can be purchased and staterooms secured at the office of the Northern Pacific R. R., No. 2 Washington street, Portland, Or.
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agt.

Moonlight Excursion.
THE MARINE BAND
WILL GIVE AN
EXCURSION UP THE COLUMBIA RIVER
BY MOONLIGHT
Wednesday Evening, July 25th.
The Steamer "Multnomah" and barge have been engaged, and will be lighted by electricity.
No reason for anybody to stay at home in the dust and heat. Come along and enjoy yourself.
Dancing on the barge. Best of music by the band. Refreshments will be served on board the boat.
Tickets—Gentlemen 50 cents; Ladies 25 cents. For sale by all members of the band, and at the dock before departure of steamer; also at the following places: H. H. Hildebrand's, Third and Morrison streets; A. Roberts', First and Alder; Frowell's Pharmacy, First and Market.
The excursion will leave promptly on time.
C. W. SCOTT,
E. KIEL, Jr.,
H. H. BIRDSALL,
F. D. COE,
W. McGINN,
Com. of Arrangements.
H. HOCKENYOS, President.
RALPH W. HOYT, Manager.

[illegible]
This beautiful park, especially adapted for Suburban Residences, is now offered for sale. The park is divided up in Lots, Blocks and Acre Tracts of various sizes, in order to be able to supply the wants of intending purchasers who wish to enjoy the advantages of a country residence.
MOUNT TABOR PARK
Adjoins the famed Belmont Park on the south, and is only twenty minutes' walk from "Sunnyside," the present terminus of the Willamette Bridge Co's Motor Road.
MOUNT TABOR PARK
Is intersected by beautiful and comfortable winding roads. Great care has been taken that each and every tract or parcel of land is accessible from the main road. The view from
MOUNT TABOR PARK
Is unsurpassingly beautiful, picturesque and grand. The healthfulness of the locality is proverbial, and it stands in beauty and accessibility second to none.
This splendid property will be sold at moderate prices and terms to suit.
We cordially invite intending purchasers to call on us, as we are sure to be able to satisfy them in every respect, be it for a Suburban Home or as a safe and profitable investment.
E. [illegible] & CO., Agents,
[illegible] First street, [illegible]

NEW TO-DAY.

FOR SALE—$5000 THE PERMANENT agency for Oregon, Washington, Idaho and British Columbia for Powell's patent office appliances and paper-holders consisting of the following:
Automatic Newspaper File.
Automatic Newspaper Holder.
Automatic Letter and Invoice Files.
Automatic Housekeepers' Bill File.
Large and small files for blank papers.
Powell Newspaper Holder.
Book File for holding 3 mos. illustrated papers independently.
Continuous Book File for do. do.
Railroad Way-Bill File.
The above novelties are entirely without competition, except in two instances, and those are salable at half the price of any others in the market.
All of the goods are very attractive by reason of their peculiar action, construction, usefulness and cheapness.
Between the factory price and the selling price of the articles there is ample margin.
The factory will keep a sufficient stock on hand and will supply the agent at little more than cost price. The agent will therefore be at no expense except for samples for his canvassers.
The agent will have the right to sublet or subsell his territory or any part of it. County rights in Oregon and Washington alone, at an average of $700 per county, would realize over double the price asked.
The agency for the whole coast, including California, will be sold for $10,000.
This is a most promising opening for an energetic man. Apply at OREGON NOVELTY MFG. CO., Room 8, S. E. cor. Second and Oak Sts., City.

20 ACRES CHOICE GARDEN LAND, LOCATED six miles from East Portland, between the Foster and Powell Valley roads, can be had for the extremely low price of $2100 cash, if purchased within three days. The property is enclosed with a good fence, 34 acres in a high state of cultivation; about 200 bushels of potatoes already in sight, 10 or 12 tons of hay, 2 acres of assorted vegetables, several young fruit trees, good 4-room house (furniture included), barn and out-houses; also one horse, two cows, two calves, four dozen chickens, two wagons (one farm and one spring), two set of harness, and all necessary implements for a first-class vegetable and chicken ranch. The present crop alone will yield not less than $400. The improvements, live stock and implements cannot be duplicated for the price asked, to say nothing of the land; the property is reasonably worth $3000, but the owner is obliged to start East at once, and for this reason $2100 takes the whole business. PACIFIC LAND CO., J. T. FLYNN, Manager, 48 Washington street.

DISSOLUTION—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of Kohn & Lippitt has this day been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Julius Lippitt retiring from the firm. All debts and accounts due the firm are to be paid to Arthur Kohn, who will pay the liabilities of the firm, and will continue the business at corner Second and Morrison streets.
Portland, Or., July 21, 1888. ARTHUR KOHN.
JULIUS LIPPITT.

A MAN WANTED TO TAKE CHARGE OF OFfice and factory; owner must leave the state soon. A cash net profit of $145 each month; you can take a two-thirds interest in said business; it is gaining every month for 7 years past; half, easy, 5 hours office work daily; must be honest, reliable man. $700 will be all that is necessary. Address Reliable, care Oregonian. Only ready cash need answer.

GARDEN LANDS—SIX CHOICE TRACTS AT Mount Tabor, several of them in a high state of cultivation. Mount Tabor is celebrated as the best fruit growing section in Oregon. These tracts are all cheap, and easy terms will be given to purchasers. Call and let us drive you out to see them.
J. FRED CLARK & SONS, 13 Stark street.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE VACUUM MOTOR Machine Company will hold adjourned meeting of July 19 on July 23, 1888, at 8 o'clock P. M., at Schneider's Hall, Third and Alder streets, Portland, Or. Object, to dissolve the corporation, wind up its business and dispose of its property. By order of the Board of Directors.

STRAYED—JULY 2—FROM THE HOME STAbles, 120 Alder street, a four-year-old dapple bay mare, with white star in forehead, with blankets on. Any person giving notice where the mare can be found, or returning her to the above named stables, will be liberally rewarded by owner, WM. O. ALLEN, 114 Alder street.

$6500—FOR SALE—TWO BLOCKS, 6½ ACRES in Belmont Park, Mount Tabor, with five-room cottage and a good stable for cow, horse and buggy; two wells of pure mountain water, and plenty of it. Choice sight and a bargain.
W. M. WISDOM, cor. First and Stark sts.

PORTLAND HEIGHTS—CHOICE property for sale commanding extensive views north, east and southeast. No better situation to be had. Price moderate. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 26 Pine street.

CASCADE SPRINGS—HEALTH and Summer Resort. Round trip tickets, good to September 30, $2.25. No staging. T. MOFFETT, Cascade Mineral Water Depot, 80 Yamhill St., Portland, Or.

LAWNS TO-MORROW AT MEIER & FRANK'S. Linen Lawns at 10c per yard, pure Linen. Fine Batiste Lawns, yard wide, at 8½c per yard. Barred Lace Batistes at 8½c per yard. See the fine display. To-morrow and Tuesday only.

LEONARD'S DRY AIR REFRIGERATOR made in hard wood is the best in the market. Lines Hardware Co., sole agents, cor. Pine and Front.

WILHOIT SPRINGS HEALTH and Pleasure Resort. Take Narrow Gauge. Round trip tickets (good for season) $3 50. Address McLeran Bros., Portland, or F. W. McLeran, Wilhoit's, Or.

MOUNT TABOR—TWO VERY GOOD tracts of land for sale at prices fair and easy terms; excellent views, good orchards, spring water. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 26 Pine street.

A POSITIVE BARGAIN—TWO FINE LOTS with fruit trees, good well, power house, 8 rooms and barn, corner of Washington and Eleventh streets, Stephens addition; price $2750. J. V. ALLEN, 63 Washington street, up stairs.

PHYSICIAN WILL SELL GOOD WILL FOR the price of personal property alone; things are so situated that purchaser can have good practice from the start; only doctor in the place. Address L. A. M., care Oregonian.

REFRIGERATORS BOTH HARD and Soft Wood, and ICE CREAM FREEZERS, "White Mountain," the best made, at BRIGHAM & WEEKS', 47 First st.

SIMMONS' RESTAURANT
33 Stark street. First-class Dinners. Clam Chowder Fridays, and anything you wish cooked in order.

FOR RENT—THE MODERN 7-ROOM COTTAGE on the corner of West Park and Clay streets. Inquire of Dr. Wm. Koehler, cor. Main and First sts. Dentist office over Dr. Plummer's drug store.

COUCH ADDITION—SOME LOTS for sale very favorably and conveniently situated. Apply to F. V. ANDREWS & CO., 26 Pine street.

GENUINE BOYNTON FURNACE For sale by H. W. NILES & CO., No. 146 Third street.

FOR RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED front room, with or without board; no other roomers. Apply at 48 Mill st., or call on P. S. WILMER, Postoffice Department.

SITUATION WANTED BY A GOOD NORWEgian girl to assist in housework or take care of children. Apply Monday afternoon at 315 Second street, corner Clay.

FOR RENT—IN THE STONE BLOCK FIRST and Market streets, to quiet, respectable parties without children, rooms, furnished and unfurnished, for housekeeping.

WANTED—A GOOD, STRONG, ACTIVE BOY about 19 years of age to work in store; reference is required. Address, in own handwriting, H. C. L., care Oregonian.

FOR RENT—ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, single or en suite, with or without board; all modern conveniences. Inquire at 340 Second street.

LOS ANGELES CITY AND COUNTRY PROPerty to exchange for good city or country property here; investigate. Address B., care Oregonian.

MISS KELSEY HAS COMMENCED her school for private pupils at her home, 292 Fourth st., corner Jefferson.

WANTED—A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY UNderstands the packing of dried fruits; must also be willing to do porter work. Address P. O. Box 65.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS—Pioneer Boat House, foot of Madison street, with all boats and appurtenances. Inquire Boat House.

$350 APIECE FOR SEVEN CHOICE RESIdence Lots in Block 253, Holladay addition. PACIFIC LAND CO., 48 Washington st.

TRI-WEEKLY SHIPMENTS OF THE Choicest Candies received by Stone. Seaside orders filled daily.

IF YOU WANT A DISH OF GOOD ICE CREAM to-day, stop at Mrs. Joplin's, 806 Washington st., where you can get it for 25 cents per pint.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF RATTAN AND Willow Trunks and Hampers of all sizes at the Brush Factory, 75 Morrison street.

WANTED—A POSITION AS BOOKKEEPER by a lady of experience and best of references. Address E. H. L., care Oregonian.

THE FINEST CARAMELS ON THE coast can be had at the German Bakery, 146 Third street.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS ENGINEER wants a situation; had 18 years' experience. Address G. G., care Oregonian.

TOO HOT TO COOK AT HOME, SO GO TO the parlors of the New York, 11 Alder street, with the family.

FOR RENT—A WELL ARRANGED 8-ROOM dwelling house, with bath, etc., by PARRISH, WATKINS & CORNELL.

FOR RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS, SUITable for one or two gentlemen each. No. 1 South Second street, near College.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF HAND-MADE Chocolate Creams at the German Bakery, 145 Third street.

FOR SALE AT HALF PRICE—A TENT MADE by Noon, only used two months. Call at 49 North 8th, bet. C and D.

WANTED—SITUATION BY STRONG SWEDISH young man to drive wagon in city. Address P. A., care Oregonian.

50 MEN FOR N. P. R. R. CO. FOR PARTICUlars inquire of D. E. BUDD, Employment Office, 128 First street.

WANTED—A COTTAGE OR ROOMS WITH A private family at North Beach. Address W. E., care Oregonian.

WANTED—A GOOD TURNER AND A FIRST-class finisher, at the Tacoma Furniture Factory, Tacoma, W. T.

TRY THOSE FINE CARAMELS AT the German Bakery, 145 Third street.

NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET, WITH closets and use of bath. 296 Third street, corner Columbia.

BOARD FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, WITH OR [illegible]

To-morrow, July 23, [illegible]

Ladies' Lisle Vests, in white and colors, at [illegible]
Ladies' All Silk Vests, in white and colors, at [illegible]

LACE MITTS,
In colors and black,
At 22c and 23c a Pair.

S. W. Cor. Third and Morrison

MEATS FOR THE MILLION
BIG CUT IN PRICES
Observe our List of Figures.
BEEF.
25 lbs Soup Meat ...... $1 00—half the amount, 50c
20 lbs C. Beef ...... 1 00—half the amount, 50c
15 lbs Good Chuck Rib ...... 1 00—half the amount, 50c
15 lbs Rump or Round ...... 1 00—half the amount, 50c
10 lbs Good Roast ...... 1 00—half the amount, 50c
Prime Roast, per pound 12½c
5 lbs good Chuck Steak 25c
4 lbs Good Chuck Rib Steak 25c
3 lbs Good Round Steak 25c
Steaks.
1 Sirloin Steak ...... [illegible]
1 Tenderloin ...... [illegible]
1 Porterhouse ...... [illegible]
Hind-quarters [illegible]
Fore-quarters, per lb [illegible]
Stew, per lb [illegible]
Veal, Pork and Spring Lamb [illegible]
L. ZIMMERMAN, Butcher and Packer,
82 First Street.

AUCTION SALE
—OF—
CLOTHING!
I will sell at store, on N. E. Corner of First and E Streets, for account of whom it may concern, on
TUESDAY, JULY 24, AT 2 P. M.
Twenty-five (25) Cassimere Suits.
Ten (10) Business Suits.
Fifty (50) Cassimere Coats.
Fifty (50) Cassimere Vests.
One hundred (100) Assorted Coats.
Twenty-five (25) Assorted Pants.
Twenty (20) dozen Linen Collars.
A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

All the Bar Furniture, Fixtures, Counters, Safe, Glass and Silverware, Bedroom Furniture, Carpets, Shades, Cornices, Linen, Stoves, Tables, Chairs and Pictures in the Vacuum Bar and Lodging House, will be sold at Public Auction, on the premises No. 147½ Third St., on Tuesday, July 24th, at 10 o'clock A. M., by Penumbra Kelly, Sheriff of this County.

EXCURSION TO THE NORTH.
C. P. N. CO'S STEAMER
"PRINCESS LOUISE,"
CAPT. JOHN IRVING,
Will sail on the 10th of August next,
From Victoria to Queen Charlotte Islands,
FORT SIMPSON,
And other Points of Interest on the North-west Coast.
Trip will be made through the Grand Scenery of this portion of British Columbia, through the Inner Channels and Inlets to avoid rough water, and will take about 14 days.
The number of first-class passengers will be limited to 44 (fourty-four.)
Fare for the Round Trip from Portland, $74 00
Tickets now on sale. For further particulars, reservation of state-rooms, etc., apply to the office of Northern Pacific R. R., No. 2 Washington street, Portland, Or.
A. D. CHARLTON,
Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent.

[illegible]
GRAND OPENING
—OF—
Fancy Goods, Laces and Embroideries, Wools and Zephyrs,
Ladies' & Children's Underwear, Hosiery, etc., Gloves, Corsets,
And all the Latest Styles to be found in a first-class store, and at
THE VERY LOWEST PRICES.
A special feature of our establishment will be an
ART ROOM!
Stocked with all the Latest Novelties, including PLUSHES, SATINS, SURAHS, PONGEES and FIGURED SILKS, etc.
All kinds of needlework taught by an experienced teacher. Terms moderate. Orders taken for stamping. A cordial invitation is extended to all.
While respectfully soliciting a share of the patronage of the people of Portland, it will always be a pleasure to show our goods to our visitors, whether purchasers or not.
J. WEILL,
127 Third Street, - - - Portland.

[illegible]
AND
[illegible]
Terms Cash

AUCTION SALE
OF CHOICE
[illegible]
BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED
On "Nob Hill" Locality.
I will sell [illegible]
ON WEDNESDAY, [illegible]
[illegible]

AUCTION SALE
HOUSEHOLD [illegible]
RESIDENCE [illegible]
MONDAY, [illegible]

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON,
SEATTLE, W. T.
AT THE LAST SESSION OF THE LEGISLAture it was re-enacted that "all persons attending the Territorial University from outside of King county, during each school year shall have deducted from their tuition the actual cost of their going to and returning from said University to their respective homes."
The next term will begin August 20, 1888.
For new catalogue, showing prosperous school, with low rates of tuition, and giving full information, address T. M. GATCH, President.

HOLMES' BUSINESS COLLEGE
ABINGTON BLOCK, PORTLAND, OR.
For $50 this College instructs both men and women in Book-keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Shorthand, Type-Writing, and all the English Branches, for six months. Our school has its graduates all over Oregon and W. T. Day and Evening Sessions. Send for catalogue.

SURGEON CHIROPODIST—Corns and bunions skillfully treated. DR. A. S. BERNSTEIN, [illegible]

Oregonian.

Entered at the Postoffice at Portland, Or., as second class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
In advance—
Sunday excepted.....25c
Sunday included.....30c

SUNDAY, JULY 22.

SERVICE WEATHER REPORT.

PORTLAND, July 21, 8 P. M.

Ther	Wind direction	Rain fall inch	State of Wthr
[illegible]	NW	.00	Clear
84	N	.00	Clear
[illegible]	N	.00	Clear
[illegible]	N	.00	Cl'dy
[illegible]	S	T	Cl'dy
62	SW	.00	Clear
94	W	.00	Clear
100	W	.00	Clear
72	W	.00	Clear
56	N	.00	Cl'dy

Local Report.

Ther	Direc of Wind	Vel of Wind	Rain	Wthr
94	8	1	.00	Clear
[illegible]	NW	6	.00	Clear

Minimum temperature

Total excess or deficiency since 1st of month. Total excess or deficiency since Jan. 1, 1888.

PASSENGER LISTS.

OVERLAND.

Passed Heron: A. W. H. Bates, J. McPherson, Brown, J. C. Fremont, D. C. O. Porter, J. R. Sabin, D. A. Lambert, O. Carpenter, Max D. Anthony, D. E. Knight and Carpenter, Miss Mabel Lindell, Wallace Wood, G. A. Saunders, J. Smart and wife, Stuart, Edw. Bogie, Frank Egan, G. H. Leather, C. H. Scott Searle and two children, and fifty-one second class.

Passed Huntington: C. H. W. Roland, John Duncan, Dr. C. H. Nolan and wife, R. C. Croft, Croft, D. Hogan, W. Larkins, J. T. Green, W. H. Green, Mrs. Robert McCarty, Miss D. O'Con- emigrants.

Passed Medford: C. G. Warner and two daughters, R. A. Hight, Wm. Durkeen, C. Sperry, Wm. Jones, H. W. Folsom, S. T. Davis, Isaac Good, Mrs. E. M. Sperry, L. A. H. Ware, V. Warner and wife, A. wife and son, Mrs. V. Warner, L. Mrs. May Powell and W. L. Henderson and H. C. Pomeroy, Miss Tredwell, Tredwell, Geo. W. D. Beayel and and child, G. Bass, Miss W. D. W. Humphreyville, children, R. B. G. Schaefer, R. E. S. Durkeen. Pennsylvania Millers' State Pacific coast and return: and wife, B. F. Isenberg, Hon. John B. Warofel and Warofel, M. Haberbush and Haberbush, Miss Katharine F. Real, Hon. John M. and wife, John S. Gingrich, Dr. E. L. Hamaker, J. L. Grim, Miss Grim, Miss Susan A. Grim, Mrs. A. N. Kissinger and wife, J. Chambers, George B. Blair, Royer, D. R. Henry, W. C. Law- H. Long and wife, J. F. and wife, J. B. Um- L. Johnson, Wm. Jones, Miss George Hemer, P. Cresmer, H. and 8 second class.

STEAMER.

California sailing from San Francisco for Portland, July 21: J. Bell, G. M. Griffith, J. M. Smith, F. Benoit, D. J. Flynn, J. Rev. O. Trider, S. G. Allen, W. Hawkins, Dr. McKennill, Miss E. Bell Lee, B. M. J. Hood, B. J. Bertram, W. F. McGregor, S. H. Smith, C. A. McDon- S. A. Cornell and wife, Dannenbaum, F. A. Bellam, B. T. Justian, G. C. Beck- Gertie Arnold, B. D. Ules- J. Tuthill, C. J. Tierney, Mary John F. Griffin, O. W. Miss N. E. Watkins, Miss W. J. Hook, J. E. A. G. Batterby, E. H. and wife, A. F. W. P. Mosher, D. Dorris.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Office U. S. Lighthouse Inspector,
Twelfth District,
San Francisco, Cal., July 19, 1888.

Harbor.—By order of the board, a third-class nun buoy, and marked "Wreck," has (38) feet south of a which lies three hundred southwest of Deadman's island, San Predo, Cal.

NICOLL LUDLOW.
Com. U. S. N., Lighthouse Inspector.

BRIEF MENTION.

to-day.

the speaking at the City park to

Photos go to Harrison's, between streets.

to the coast get a suit for bathing 151 First street.

on the boats up and down the river, or on the road towards Mt. Tabor.

visit San Francisco you will find The at the corner of Market and Geary and Cut this out and keep for reference.

parties at reduced rates. Leave your to the Mount Hood glaciers, at the Dryden, Front and Stark streets.

will find the Æolian organs orchestral music at dancing par- sold throughout the interior. Drums campaign in stock. Kohler & Chase, 71

pleasant and desirable place in the day is at the City park, where is to spring water and a magnificent Hood. Refreshments may be had on

Excursion.

of tourists and others desirous of enjoyable trip is directed to the advertisement of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company in another column of this paper. The steamer Princess Louise will leave Victoria of August for Queen Charlotte will afford many who have never the magnificent scenery north of this island opportunity of doing so. The accommodations are limited to forty-four first-class and it is advisable to secure reservations at once, as the call for berths early. August is the preferable to make such trips and the company every facility for the full enjoyment

SPECIAL SAILING TO ALASKA.

Co.'s steamer Idaho will leave Tacoma and Port Townsend for Alaska, in order to accommodate tourists desirous of making Tickets can be purchased and at the office of the Northern railroad, No. 2 Washington
A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent.

FISH.

in the Mammoth Cave, Ky. The some of its branches, and The biggest thing—or ever vouchsafed to North and West, was the introduction of Dr. Tutt's Liver Pills. "I've used says Jessie Devale, New Orleans, La. Dose small, easy

from the interior their friends at the Crystal Pal- presided over by C. F. Stitt.

and dining cars; also through to the No. 2 Washington

IN AND ABOUT PORTLAND.

THE "WORLD" SOLD.—A. B. Richardson, the non-attenuated knight of the hammer, made a most extensive sale yesterday—only in name, however. He disposed of, at auction, the *Weekly World*, a newspaper which has only passed through a few years of existence. Those who faced the obese but good-humored auctioneer under Old Sol's scorching rays would not imagine this lower earth was a dream of halcyon repose and cool serenity. Hot above, below, hot all round! The resin slowly exuded from the cracks of the planks of the sidewalk; the heated crowd elbowed each other, trod upon each other's corns, sweltered and grew hotter; while A. B. R. tranquilly mopped his jolly face and bald head and looked peacefully on. Promptly at 10 o'clock the sonorous tones of the auctioneer were heard and the sale proceeded. Bidding did not seem particularly lively, notwithstanding Richardson's joking introductory remarks: "My fellow-citizens, I am here to sell the world and all there is in it." The first bid was $500, the next $600, then $650, then $750, and finally it was pulled up to $800, at which figure it remained, and was knocked down to H. B. Nicholas.

LARGE MORTGAGE.—A large mortgage, in which the Southwest Portland Real Estate Co. and P. A. Marquam are the interested parties, was recorded yesterday. It grows out of the sale of a large tract of land south of the city to the real estate company by Mr. Marquam a few months ago. The real estate company agrees to pay off, on or before maturity, three mortgages against the property referred to. All were made by Marquam and wife. One, dated May 17, 1886, was in favor of J. H. Price for $6000; another, dated May 26, 1886, was to the Portland Savings bank for $10,500, on which $7000 is now due; and the third, made September 15, 1887, is in favor of the German Savings & Loan Society of California for $25,000. In addition to the above mortgages, amounting to $38,500, it is intended by the real estate company to secure the payment to Mr. Marquam of $67,224 72 on promissory notes for that amount made in his favor. The total amount of the mortgage is $106 824 72. These actions were taken in order to make the title of purchasers of lots absolutely clear.

PITCHED OUT.—Mrs. John Summerville and her child, yesterday morning met with an accident that fortunately resulted no more seriously than in giving the lady and child a good fright. The lady was driving down Morrison street in a one-horse buggy, and while passing the block between Third and Fourth streets collided with a heavy wagon. Both the occupants were instantly pitched out. Mrs. Summerville and her child were taken into Kohler & Chase's store and Dr. Biswanger was speedily summoned. Fortunately no bones were fractured and no cuts nor bruises were sustained. They were then sent to their home at No. 365 East Park street. The buggy was pretty well smashed up, and the horse made an effort to create havoc further down the street, but it was captured before it made much headway.

NO PICNICS WITHOUT PERMISSION.—Archbishop W. H. Gross has issued a circular letter to the clergy and laity of this archdiocese calling attention to the law of the plenary council of Baltimore in regard to picnics, excursions and fairs, which sets forth that amusements of this character have unfortunately been too often accompanied by disorders and grave scandals. They therefore order that no picnic, excursion or fair shall be had by Catholic societies or Catholic congregations without first obtaining in writing the permission of the bishop of the diocese. Sunday picnics are prohibited.

SUIT DECIDED.—Judge Shattuck yesterday rendered his findings in the suit of Thomas G. Reames vs. O. C. Yocum, G. G. and H. E. Robertson, for possession of a parcel of land on the east side and $300 damages for alleged unlawful retention of it. The court held that plaintiff was the owner in fee simple of the property, by virtue of a purchase from Clinton Kelley, and that the only claim defendants have to it is a deed made by George Linville, marshal of East Portland, August 8, 1884, who sold the property for taxes. Judge Shattuck held further that plaintiff was not entitled to damages.

NEARLY READY FOR PASSENGERS.—Capt. J. H. D. Gray of Astoria, who is in the city, says that it was expected to begin carrying passengers on the North Beach railroad yesterday from Ilwaco to Sea View and Tinkerville. The road has been finished for some time, and trains would have been running before this but for the interruption of work on the wharf at Ilwaco, caused by the unfavorable weather of two or three weeks ago. The water was so rough that piles could not be driven. Advantage has been taken of the recent good weather, and everything is about ready now.

SALMON RIVER MINES.—Mr. George Pfunder writes from Ruby City, in the Salmon river district, that the First Thought mine has been sold to Mr. J. Barlow for $20,000. The Idaho mine is improving and shows up better every day. Considerable work is being done in the Second Thought. Mr. Fairweather has sold out his eighth interest in three claims to John Fuller. The shaft in the War Eagle is down 110 feet. Mr. Pfunder adds that the camp generally is in a flourishing condition, and is constantly improving. Hot days and cool nights prevail.

A WEEK OF HEAT.—Signal Service Observer Glass says that long spells of such hot weather as has prevailed the past week are unfrequent in Portland. Tuesday the temperature was 97, Wednesday 95, Thursday 92 7, and yesterday it was over 93. When the 5 A. M. observation was taken yesterday the temperature was at 55, the coldest at a corresponding hour for several days, and it was thought that cooler weather would be had; but it never came. The mercury climbed up the tube with the agility of a record beater until it touched 93.5.

BIDS FOR A DWELLING.—Bids for the erection of a one-story modern style cottage, to be erected for Mrs. Thomas O'Brien, on Thirteenth street near G, were opened at the office of Otto Kleemann, architect. The bids were as follows: H. Avery $1235, Lewis & Vanstone $1250, Hand & Mallshin $1325, Jacob Krimbel $1325, A. G. Shepard $1350, C. G. Wilson $1398, Wark & Gilbert $1522, Piendle & McDonald $1575, George Gardner $1600.

MOUNT HOOD AND THE GLACIER.—Recent visitors to Hood River valley say that there never has been a finer occasion for visiting the mountain than the present. The late rains have kept off forest fires, the roads are in fine condition, the snows are well off from the camps, and flowers in bloom. Any parties intending a visit, will do well to take advantage of the season and engage their stage places at an early day in advance.

AROUND THE WORLD.—Mr. T. Brook White, who left this city a year and a half ago for China by the ship Edward Kidder, returned yesterday via the Canadian Pacific, having traversed the globe. He went to Singapore, Ceylon and Egypt, did the pyramids and then came to England, where he spent about eight months. He looks the picture of health and contentment and expects to remain in Portland.

HUMANE SUGGESTION.—Help the horses! Apply a little fish oil by means of a sponge or a rag over the limbs, breast, neck and flanks of your horses and the flies will let them alone. Thus you can very easily save them from a great deal of annoyance, and discomfort one of your own worst enemies as well.

EUROPEAN NOVELTIES.—The selections made by Mr. A. Feldenheimer, the jeweler, during his recent European trip are expected next week. A rare treat is in store for the patrons of this house. It has been a week of handshaking with Mr. Feldenheimer.

A NEW REMEDY

For the sick has been discovered in the Puget sound country, made exclusively from roots and barks, and containing no alcohol. Possessing all the virtues of quinine and mercury, with none of their evil qualities, it acts with direct certainty on the liver and blood. This medicine, Moore's Revealed Remedy, is named after the discoverer, Luther L. Moore. Though but eight months on the market, the factory in Seattle is pushed to supply the demand, as every bottle sold advertises its virtues. Experience proves the medicine a positive cure for stomach and bowel disorders and a great blood purifier.

The Mocha Restaurant.

The latest establishment for public favor is the tidy and spacious resort recently opened by Holmes & Weidemann at No. 9 Washington.

Purchase your tickets and reserve your sleeping car accommodation at No. 2 Washington street, office Northern Pacific Railroad.

[illegible]

We still have full lines of Light Summer Suits in the most desirable patterns, and at the LOWEST PRICES ever offered in the Northwest for reliable all-wool goods.

An unequaled selection of [illegible]

FOR MEN AND BOYS.

Pongee, Alpaca, Mohair and Seersucker Coats, with and without Vests; Linen and Mohair Dusters; White and Fancy Vests; large lines of Elegant Neckwear at 50c. Summer Underwear & Straw Hats marked 'way down. We will not carry them over, if prices have anything to do with it.

If you are going to the coast it will pay you to examine our

Bathing Suits

Before purchasing elsewhere.

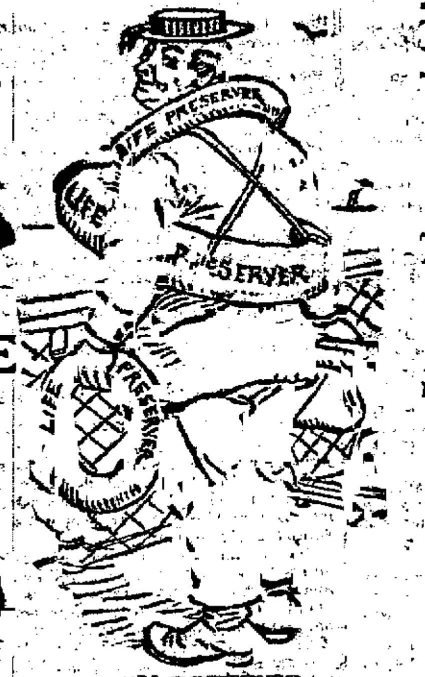
[illegible]

The Leading Clothier,
Merchant Tailor and Hatter
of the Northwest,
135 FIRST STREET, COR. ALDER.

GROVER AND WIFE
Going to the Seaside.

33–35
MORRISON ST.
ARTHUR KOHN
HATTER & CLOTHIER
PORTLAND, OR.

HERE WE ARE
GREAT
[illegible]
[illegible]
SALE.



I'M GOING TO
CLATSOP OR ILWACO.

KOHN & LIPPITT

Have dissolved. The Great Clothing Store will be carried on by

ARTHUR KOHN.

Commencing Monday, July 23d,

The Greatest Clothing Sale

That has ever taken place in Portland will begin. We got through taking stock last Wednesday, the 18th, and by Monday morning every article of Men's and Boys' Wear will be re-marked and down to

ACTUAL NEW YORK COST.

Don't delay now, for genuine Clothing and Hat Bargains. This stock must be disposed of. I NEED THE CASH. During this great sale no goods will be sold on credit. It don't pay to sell goods at actual cost and charge them. Bring your cash. This great sale is made to clear out the Summer Stock in a hurry and to raise the coin for New Fall Stock, soon to arrive.

ARTHUR KOHN, Clothier, Hatter and Tailor,

Corner Second and Morrison Streets.

AN EMERY WHEEL BURST.

Fatal Accident to One of the Owners of the Union Iron Works.

S. J. Wilson Struck in the Face by Flying Fragments, Which Crush the Skull and Produce Death.

S. J. Wilson, one of the owners of the Union Iron Works, met with a shocking accident yesterday morning and survived his injuries for only a few hours. The scene of the casualty was the Union Iron Works, which are located at the corner of Main and Front streets. Mr. Wilson was engaged in grinding a lathe tool on an emery wheel, when the latter, which was revolving with great velocity, burst into fragments. The precise cause of the dreadful accident is not known, but from all circumstances must have been caused by the tool which Wilson was grinding getting caught in the wheel. It must have suddenly slipped and was jammed in between the brace on which the tool rested and the wheel. The jar and pressure on the wheel caused it to fly into flinders.

Wilson, who was bending over the wheel, was struck in the face by several of the many fragments which were hurled in all directions. Quick as a flash the whole thing was done, with such terrible rapidity that Wilson probably never knew what struck him. He was knocked down, and up to the time of his death, which occurred at 12:30 o'clock, he never regained consciousness.

Soon after the accident a temporary cot was provided in a room back of the office, where he was made as comfortable as the circumstances would permit. A few moments later Drs. Miller, Wells, Nicklin and Nichols arrived, and they unanimously declared the unfortunate man's case to be a fatal one; that there was no help for him. Up to noon the victim still breathed, uttering low moans with almost every feeble respiration.

After death, a careful examination was made of the nature of the wounds inflicted, by Dr. B. E. Miller, who was in constant attendance from the time he reached the victim until he breathed his last. Examination showed that Wilson was struck in three places by the treacherous emery fragments, namely, He had a wound over the left eye, cutting through the skull to the brain. The emery struck him with such force that it crushed in the bones of the skull. Another injury was back of the left eye, extending to the bone, without penetrating it, however. The other injury, the worst one, extended from the right eye across the nose, entering the left eye and penetrating the head to a depth of three inches.

The emery wheel which burst was twenty inches in diameter, and had a width, or face, of two inches. The wheel had been in active service for three days only, was carefully inspected by workmen and pronounced flawless. At the moment of the accident it was revolving at the rate of 750 revolutions per minute, which is only one-half the speed the manufacturers guaranteed it capable of making with safety.

The space between the emery wheel and the toolrest was great enough only to allow the former to revolve, and if the tool had not been caught in that space it is almost certain that Wilson would not have been killed, for it was shown that the wheel was perfectly sound.

When the scattering occurred, John McDonald was working at a vise about fifteen feet distant, and a piece of emery weighing about twenty pounds was hurled upon his bench, missing his head but a few inches.

After death had supervened, the remains were conveyed to the residence of deceased, 92 Caruthers street. Arrangements have been made for the funeral, which will take place from the family residence this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be laid to rest in River View cemetery. Wilson leaves a wife and child. He came to Portland about three years ago. His age was about 38 years. He was a man of exemplary life, a kind husband and father, and was a member of the Taylor-street M. E. church. Deceased was largely interested in the Union Iron Works. For two years, and up to a very recent date, Mr. Wilson was treasurer of the company.

LOCAL NOTES.

A marriage license was granted yesterday for Meyer Gambert and Rosa M. Ponder.

For a homesite or for a picnic there is no lovelier spot than Sunnyside. Run out in the cars to-day.

Judge Shattuck yesterday adjourned his department of the state circuit court, until 9:30 Wednesday morning.

N. H. Rook was brought from Salem yesterday and locked up in the county jail, on a charge of selling liquor to Indians.

F. G. Howell, a native of England, filed in the county clerk's office yesterday his declaration of intention of becoming a citizen.

The firm of Raleigh, Lowndale & Co. left yesterday for Tillamook. This time to kill a ton of fish and lay "Bigfoot" low, with Eugene Keys's help.

The steamer Gen. Canby was disabled while removing piles at Ilwaco Friday. She struck a fish net and a snag, and her shaft was either broken or bent.

Dr. Wm. Pfunder has received from his brother who is in the Salmon river mines, an edelweiss, a mountain flower which grows luxuriously on the mountains of Switzerland.

M. O. Keith, the special officer on Morrison street bridge, told Clinton Roe, a hackman who was driving across yesterday afternoon to fall into line, and Roe responded by striking him on the head with a whip. A warrant is out for Roe.

The plat of Mt. Tabor park was filed in the county recorder's office by Buell Lamberson yesterday. The park comprises about forty-eight acres, and is a portion of the D. D. Prettyman donation land claim, situated in sections 5 and 8, T. 1 S., R. 2 E.

Quite a number who went to Astoria last night will leave this morning on the Gen. Miles for Tillamook rock to spend the day fishing. The sport is said to be very good. A ninety-six-pound halibut was hauled in with a hook and line the other day.

The sixth game of the Portland-Willamette series will be played at Clinton & McCoy's grounds this afternoon, commencing at 2 o'clock. The steamer Salem will leave the foot of Washington street for the grounds at 1:30, 1:45, 2 and 2:15 o'clock.

A party of young men, consisting of W. L. West, H. Logus, F. A. Logan and C. A. Burkhardt, left last night for Mount Hood, and will be gone about a week. It is their intention to travel at night and camp in the daytime, and hunt and fish. They will attempt to make the ascent of the mountain before returning.

There will be an excursion and picnic by the Portland Social Turn Verein to-day to Falls City park, Oregon City. The steamer Manzanilla leaves Alder street wharf at 9 A. M., and at 1:30 P. M. sharp. Return on steamers Latona and Manzanilla at 7 o'clock. Tickets for round trip (park included), 50 cents; ladies half price. Full Aerial orchestra at the park.

PERSONAL.

Judge L. B. Stearns will spend his vacation in Oakland.

Hon. Harry Blackman, mayor of Heppner, is in the city.

Mr. A. H. Tanney left for the coast yesterday afternoon.

Mr. Philip Ritz of Walla Walla was at the St. Charles yesterday.

Mr. Alma Ames of the Union Iron Works, San Francisco, is in the city on business.

Mr. D. M. French and family, of The Dalles, left yesterday for North Beach. They were accompanied by Misses Brown and Paulsen.

Mr. Stephen B. French, president of the board of police of New York city, was in town yesterday, and left in the afternoon for California.

Mr. H. Z. Osborne, editor of the Los Angeles *Express*, the leading evening paper of Southern California, arrived here yesterday, and leaves for home to-day. He was a delegate to the national republican convention.

Rev. W. C. Van Meter, superintendent of the Italian Bible and Sunday-School Mission (undenominational), whose permanent residence is No. 20 Piazza di Spagna, Rome, is now in the city, having very recently arrived here from San Francisco. He will deliver an address this morning at the First Baptist church; this afternoon he will speak at the Y. M. C. A. hall, and to-night will occupy the pulpit at the First Congregational church.

LOOK OUT FOR THE ECLIPSE.

The Earth will Get Between the Sun and the Moon To-Night.

Portland Likely to Have a Perfect View—Complete Programme as Announced by the Managers—No Variation.

—And thou, Luna,
Pale empress of the night;
Shalt veil thy radiant face
And hide thy silvery beauties.

According to astronomical reckonings there will be a total eclipse of the moon to-night and extending into to-morrow. This celestial exhibition will come off in strict accordance with the programme as arranged. Lowering skies and rains will not prevent the "show" from appearing on time—behind the clouds. "You can depend upon the eclipse," said a waggish fellow last evening, with a broad astronomical sort of a smile; "it will come off as advertised. If we can't see it, it will be there all the same; and if there are lots of clouds and old Luna don't show up, why," said he, with a touch of self-evident philosophy which would have put Jack Bunsby to the blush, "we'll have an eclipse anyhow, don't you see. You might say," he added, "that smoked glass and telescopes ain't needed; everybody is free, and children come in for less than half price."

The eclipse will be visible to the larger part of the world, with the exception of Eastern Europe and Asia. At Portland, Or., the eclipse will occur as follows:

Moon enters penumbra, 6:45 P. M.
Moon enters shadow, 7:44 P. M.
Total eclipse begins, 8:48, P. M.
Middle of eclipse, 9:35 P. M.
Total eclipse ends, 10:28 P. M.
Moon leaves shadow, 11:25 P. M.
Moon leaves penumbra, 12:24 A. M.

The magnitude of the eclipse is 1,825 of the moon's diameter. From present appearances there is reason to predict clear atmosphere and cloudless skies. Should such favorable conditions be vouchsafed, a splendid spectacle of the glorious queen of the night veiling her radiant face in somber shadow is assured. And it is a safe prediction that countless thousands of eyes will be turned intently heavenward to-night watching for this celestial view.

THE STAGE.

NEW PARK THEATER.—Last night closed the McKee Rankin engagement and, no matter as to the financial result, there can be no question of the artistic success of the season. Mr. Rankin has, during the past week, produced five different plays, in all of which he has appeared to most excellent advantage. In two especially—"The New Danites" and "'49"—which are inseparably associated with Mr. Rankin. As the creator of the central figures therein, he produced the same effect that has attended his every representation of those roles. They are peculiarly his own and he is without a living peer in Sandy McGee and old "49." In the "Golden Giant," with which he closed the season last night, as Alex. Fairfax, he was superb, presenting all the lights and shadows of the part with that exquisite taste that marks all his work. Come when he may, Portland will always have a generous welcome for Mr. Rankin. The company left last night for the Sound, after which they return East via the Northern Pacific railroad.

BIDS FOR A CHURCH GALLERY.

Bids were opened Friday night at the basement of the Taylor-street M. E. church by Architects Milwain & Martin in the presence of board of trustees, for the reconstruction of the gallery. There are two propositions as to this work; one is to complete the front portion of the gallery, in a certain style, and the other is to finish that portion of the work in another way. One plan is a little more elaborate and expensive than the other. No. 1 is the most expensive style, and the bidders are: G. W. Gordon, $2965; J. E. Bennett, $4000; John Foote, $4350; D. F. Campbell, $4875; Walker & son, $4900.

For No. 2, the cheaper style, the following are the bids: G. W. Gordon, $2690; John Foote, $4200; Hobkirk & Mackenzie, $4350; D. F. Campbell, $4460.

J. E. Bennett and Walker & Son did not bid for the cheaper contract.

The lowest bidder for each of the class of work is G. W. Gordon.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The following special report of the real estate market is furnished THE OREGONIAN by J. Fred Clark & Sons, real estate agents:

The transactions of the week corresponding to the past one were in:

	Deeds.	Amount.
1886	29	$ 82,457 50
1887	60	109,936 12
1888	75	254,884 00

The number of deeds during the week show a good general average, but the total is not large, the transactions recorded being generally small. The sudden heat of the past few days has had almost as bad effect upon the market as the excessive wet of last month had, numbers of would-be buyers not caring to even ride in it, their attention being mainly turned to looking out for some place where they can find both cool breezes and refreshing shade.

It is a pity that so few know that both are to be obtained the summer through on Mount Tabor.

DISTRIBUTION OF DEEDS.

	Deeds.	*Amount.*
Country and suburban	27	$171,504 00
City proper and westward	8	42,013 00
Couch and northward	7	12,992 00
Caruthers and southward	5	5,275 00
East Portland	7	13,600 00
Albina	20	9,400 00
Cemetery	1	100 00
Total deeds of transfer	75	$254,884 00
Mortgages	25	128,784 00
Releases	16	22,952 00

DEEDS RECORDED JULY 21.

Mary C. Eckenberger to F. Opitz, 50x112 ft N Nineteenth and E streets, July 19; $2800.

C. Sitton to F. Beal, lots 2, 3, blk 181, Couch, July 17; $5100.

A. Culloden Paxton to A. Rogge et al., lot 1, blk 165, Caruthers, July 20, $1225.

Wm. A. Daly to Ole Nelson, east half lot 2, blk 209, Couch, Nov. 19; $250.

Muir & Spofford to M. Reidle, lot 5, blk 160, Caruthers to Caruthers, July 10, $400.

J. H. Robbins to Mary M. Robbins, lots 5, 6, blk 20, Albina, July 18; $200.

J. H. Lambert to E. M. Emery, lot 5, Everglade, June 17; $850.

S. A. Shattuck to John Dineen, 30 acres, S18, 1S, 1E, July 20; $4500.

P. A. Marquam to S. W. P. R. E. Co., part Thomas F. Stephens's D. L. C., July 24; $150,000.

Total for the day, $159,300.

ACCIDENTS.

While Wm. Taylor was turning from the Slaven road into Hoffman's dairy barn with a load of hay Friday evening the wagon upset, throwing Taylor off in such a way that his legs were both considerably hurt, the right one being badly bruised. No bones were broken, and he will be up within a week.

Harry Wooldridge upset Saturday morning with the same team and wagon at the same locality, but escaped injury.

While Jacob Crounse was driving down Dietrich hill near Bradford's fruit-drier at Hillsdale Friday evening with a large load of empty fruit boxes, some of them slid off, striking his horse, causing him to run down the hill, scattering boxes helter skelter as he went. The old gentleman landed in a fence corner, and sustained a severe cut across his neck and bruises about his head and side. The horse and wagon fell over the grade, where the animal laid flat on his back with his heels in the air until released. Strange to say, the horse was uninjured and the wagon not broken. Mr. Crounse was able to sit up yesterday and says he will lash the next load.

THE COURTS.

STATE CIRCUIT NO. 2.

Thomas G. Reames vs. O. C. Yocum et al; judgment for plaintiff, and ten days allowed to take exceptions to findings, and until September 3 to file bill of exceptions.

John Eupon vs. Charles and Caroline Schmid; dismissed at plaintiff's cost.

Thomasina Lowery vs. R. Koehler; order directing that the testimony of H. Peters may be taken and perpetuated.

[illegible] LAWNS

SPECIAL SALE

—FOR—

To-Morrow and Tuesday Only.

SEE OUR GREAT DISPLAY

In Window and on Center Tables.

Linen Lawns—Pure Linen,
AT 10c PER YARD.

36 inch Batiste Lawns,
Elegant Styles, at 10c per yard.

32 inch Finest Quality Lawns,
Batiste Finish, Assorted Figures and Stripes.
AT 10c PER YARD.

Barred Lace Batistes,
Assorted Figures and Handsome.
AT 8 1-2c PER YARD.

All these Lines are Guaranteed Fast Colors.

ALSO—Solid Colors and Dark Grounds. In Navy (Fast Colors), Brown, Black, etc., in Assorted New Styles, best quality, worth 20c, AT 11½c per yard—during this sale.

To-Morrow and Tuesday Only

AT THESE PRICES.

Come early for best selections.

[illegible] & KING

First, Second and Taylor Sts.

OREGON RAILWAY AND NAVIGATION CO.
COLUMBIA RIVER ROUTE

Two trains daily, leaving Ainsworth dock at 10:15 A. M. and 2:15 P. M. The 10:15 A. M. train runs through to Walla Walla and Dayton, connecting at Wallula Junction with Northern Pacific for Helena, St. Paul and the East. The 2:15 P. M. train runs through to Pendleton (with through sleepers to Walla Walla) and Baker City, connecting at Huntington with Oregon Short Line for Denver, Council Bluffs, Kansas City and the East. Pullman Palace and Family Sleeping Cars on all through trains. Westbound trains arrive at 7:00 A. M. and 4:25 P. M.

San Francisco Line.

From Portland. Leaving at 12 Midnight.	From San Francisco. Leaving Spear st. 10 A. M.
State Cala. July 7, 16, 25	State... July 2, 12, [illegible]
Columbia... July 11, 19, 29	Columbia July 6, 15, [illegible]
Oregon... July 13, 22, 31	Oregon. July 9, 18, 27

The company reserves the right to change steamers or sailing days.

To Astoria.—Steamers R. R. Thompson and S. G. Reed leave Ash street dock every day at 11:30 P. M. U. S. mail steamer leaves Ash street daily, except Sunday, at 6 A. M. for Astoria.

To Dalles and Cascades.—Leave Ash street at 6 A. M. except Sunday.

Dayton and Corvallis.—Leave Portland at 7 A. M. Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays for Dayton and way points. Returning, leave Dayton at 6 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. For Albany and way points at 6 A. M. Mondays and Thursdays. Returning, leave Albany Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Tacoma, Seattle and Victoria.—Steamers Olympian and Alaskan, between Tacoma and Victoria (except Sundays), as follows: Leave Tacoma at [illegible] A. M.; leave Victoria at 6 A. M.

Snake River Points.—[illegible]

Ticket office, First and Oak Streets.

A. L. MAXWELL,
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Staver & Walker
NEW MARKET BLOCK,
Portland, Or.,
HEADQUARTERS
—FOR—
Portable, Skid & Stationary
ENGINES & BOILERS
OF ALL SIZES.

BELTING, HOSE, OILS,
—AND—
Machine Supplies & Specialties
of Every Description.

Correspondence solicited. It will pay you to call and see us before purchasing.

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DAILY REQUISITES.

We have just received a large and very complete assortment of
FLESH and BATH TOWELS,
FLESH and BATH GLOVES,
FLESH and BATH BRUSHES,
EGYPTIAN LOOFAHS,
RUBBER FLESH GLOVES,
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FLESH STRAPS, SPONGE BAGS,
Etc., Etc., Etc.

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Corner First and Stark streets.

Portland Mechanics' Fair

OPENS OCT. 4th, CLOSES OCT. 27, 1888.

EXHIBITS ARE INVITED for the Tenth Annual Fair of the Portland Mechanics' Fair Association. Improvements now being made will insure ample space for exhibits and accommodations for visitors. No expense will be spared to make the coming Fair superior to any given by the Association.

Applications for space can be made to

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LITT
Manufacturer of Ladies' All-Wool and Silk Dresses and Wraps, corner Third & Alder. P. O. Box 397. Paris office 22 Rue Richer.

$12 5 oz. Coin Silver ELGIN WATCH

Sent to any address on receipt of money, or sent C.O.D. with privilege of examination. Only a few of these watches left.

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A GALLANT FIGHT:

A Romantic Story of New England Life.

BY MARION HARLAND,

Author of "Alone," "The Hidden Path," "Sunny Bank," "True as Steel," "Common Sense in the Household," "Eve's Daughters," etc., etc.

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CHAPTER V.—CONTINUED.

Her hold upon herself was phenomenal, but, when she arose, her face was paler by many shades than when she sat down—the clear pallor of intense and suppressed excitement, not the dusky blenching of fear or horror. The search was prosecuted no further. The handkerchief was restored, with card and vinaigrette, to the pocket the defaced gown hung, with careful conspicuousness on the middle peg of the *armoire*. Before turning the gas down, she folded back the sheet, and gazed for a full minute upon the face thus exposed.

She was an omnivorous reader, and had a faithful memory. She recalled now, that Celia Brooke in "Middlemarch" had seen "something like the reflection of a white, sunlit wing" on Dorothea's face when Mr Casaubon's love letter was brought to her. Involuntarily the unimaginative Isabel glanced upward, as expecting to discover the source of the mysterious radiance.

"They tell me she is very lovely as she sleeps to-night," Mrs Phelps had written.

Her beauty was superhuman and indefinable. A faint, sweet, tender smile relaxed the curves of the mouth, the brow was pure and lofty as with the triumph of the ransomed ones who "dwell forever in the light." The gazer's lineaments did not soften before the ineffable loveliness strangers could not regard for many minutes for fast springing tears, in beholding which Rex Lupton's heart had broken. Mrs. Lupton's intent look was philosophical and in no wise womanly, if to women be denied the power of impersonal analysis.

"You hated me from the first, poor girl!" she said, half aloud, in her gentlest, most unfeeling tone. "I see now how much reason you had to be afraid of me. Yet you never quailed when I looked at you. We were unequally matched. I, for example, would never have kept that letter—or answered it. You made a great mistake, child."

The fixed sweetness of the smile, the pale glory of the brow did not change. The majestic indifference to love or malice—sublime serenity, that rests alike upon the faces of those who in their lifetime had their good things, and of those who looked for a better country, even a heavenly—the awful *imparitality* of death! these are what lend terror and might to the word "departed." Living, the girl's haughty spirit would have defied this woman's guile; would have resented, with imperious scorn, the suggestion of her compassion. Out of the body, wherever that passionate, fearless spirit might be, it was impotent for defense or attack. That which it had parted from—the breathless, beautiful shape, laid an lily-white state under the passionless eyes of her whom she had "hated! *hated!* HATED!"—and the fairer than lily fame that had been more to her than mortal existence or the hope of salvation—were equally at the mercy of the invader of her death chamber.

An added shade of seriousness was on the victor's face, as she re-arranged the sheet, something in her eye that bespoke consciousness of other tasks to be done while the night lasted. She gave a pull to a chair here, a push there to a table—the mechanical finishing touches of the born and educated housemistress—before lowering the gas and leaving the apartment. She locked the door noiselessly behind her, without removing the key. Outside another door on the same floor she halted, her delicate ear inclined toward it. A thin line of light showed beneath it and at one edge; beyond was the sound of deep, regurgitant respiration, hard but as yet regular. There was then, no change in the wounded man's condition! She measured the action of the hurt lungs, noted, as a reassuring sign, the silence of doctor and nurse. Wisely solicitude found nothing to arouse it in the dark drawingroom where she tarried for an instant. Her husband's slumbers were profound for a politician.

The library was unoccupied, the sofa there luxurious. It was a little before one o'clock; no decided variation in the patient's symptoms was likely to occur until three—the ebb-tide of the ocean of human life, when all the world over, pulses and spirits run lowest. She locked herself in, naturally, being both modest and timid. The doctor, or a burglar, or perhaps the faithful butler, a family servant, might prowl through the house and enter her sanctum while she slept. A couple of pillows piled at the head of the lounge, an afghan tossed across the foot, were seemly provision for such light refreshment in sleep as she might snatch against the time of need. She stretched herself on the improvised couch, without extinguishing the gas; clasped her hands at the back of her head, rested a pair of great luminous eyes on the opposite wall and thought hard for ten minutes. One of her boasts was that she could fall asleep without delay or keep awake without discomfort, when she willed.

There were no tired, down dropping lines in her countenance when at the stroke of one from the mantel clock she leisurely arose. It would seem as if her brief resting spell was as much a part of a plan as the directness with which she proceeded to ransack drawers and the pigeon holes. She wrought deftly, rather steadily than fast, with alert eyes and intent expression. Every envelope was opened, the contents were glanced at, not read, then it was returned duly to its position. Each stray scrap of paper was keenly scrutinized.

Half past two saw her at the end of the quest. Any one entering at that moment would have supposed that she had sprung from the lounge to open the door, leaving the crushed pillows and disordered covering as they were, without staying to adjust them in her haste to hear tidings from the sick room. Wide awake, speculative, dissatisfied,—she stood in the middle of the floor and looked absently about her. Her eyes sparkled into liveliness in falling upon a waste-paper basket thrust under a table at the back of the room and crammed with papers.

In a twinkling she drew it out, dragged it under the drop-light and sat down upon the carpet beside it. A few inches from the top she lighted upon a minute fragment of note paper twisted as it was torn, with ragged edges. Smoothing it out she saw that it bore one word in pencil, "*the*." Laying it on the desk she resumed her task, letting nothing elude eyes and fingers. It took half an hour to collect the bits, all small, some blank, all wrinkled by the twist and wrench of nervous fingers. She fitted them into one another after restoring the rest of the waste paper to the basket. It was a nice and critical piece of mosaic. With no show of impatience at the enforced tediousness of the operation she washed the surface of a blank sheet with mucilage, a bottle of which stood on the desk, and stuck each fragment into place with the precision of a type-setter. While they dried she got pen and ink, not to lose precious time, and made a faithful transcript in bold, black characters of the letter she had abstracted from the dead girl's pocket. She wrote rapidly and legibly, and was used to copying documents and writing business letters from her husband's dictation. The task done, she helped herself to a large envelope from the table drawer, enclosed the scrap work note and the letter, and pocketed them with the original of the epistle.

Four o'clock had struck, the robins were singing in the elms, the sparrows making up beds and serving nursery breakfasts in the honeysuckles clambering about the upper windows, as she wrote the last word. She turned out the lights, unbarred the shutters and bathed her eyes in the dewy dawn. Two wakeful nights and a long busy day had tired even her indomitable head, but she enjoyed the novel aspect of a just awakening world; the deepening blush of the east, the sympathetic tint of the west, the freshness, fragrance and newness of a day as yet untouched by man's traffic and strife. She had a fine appreciation of natural beauties and was glad of the chance of getting a glimpse of another phrase. Then she threw herself upon the couch she had occupied earlier in the night and with the matins of bird and bee in her ears fell into repose, enjoying three hours of such rest as sits balmily upon the lids of just women made perfect by approving consciences and easy stomachs.

The seams of the sods on Marion Reynard's grave were joining under July suns and showers; the long unconsciousness that had drowned the senses of Richard Phelps was yielding, by almost imperceptible degrees, to the persistent force of the matchless constitution which knit bones, healed torn flesh and battled with the Apollyon of fever, while friends and physicians watched for the final scene—when the best of women said quietly and kindly to the wife who had nearly been a widow:

"Here is the key of Marion's room. I locked it the day she was taken away. She left her drawers and closets in perfect order, and I did not unpack her trunk. I think she would not have wished any hands but yours to touch her clothing and papers. In the drawer of her dressing table you will find a long, buff envelope, marked in my hand writing with the date of the accident. Before sending the ruined traveling dress away (it was a frightful object) I emptied the pocket of a handkerchief, a vinaigrette, a card and an envelope that felt as if there were several letters in it. I sealed them all up together and put them in in the drawer, thinking you might examine them when you feel able. I do not imagine there is anything of importance among these trifles, but I thought it best to be business like."

Mrs Phelps had grown thin and pale with grief and vigils. A few silver threads gleamed in her abundant hair. Her mourning gown was of extreme simplicity, as befitted one whose business was nursing. The two matrons sat on the piazza as on the afternoon of our introduction to them, six weeks before, and the sun was near his setting behind the waving line of hills. Salome from her place on the steps, with a book on her knees, saw her mother's eyes take on a far wistful look, her chin tremble.

"My angel girl!" she breathed softly, and seemed to dream through the ensuing pause.

Salome was used to the peculiar expression and air with which she always spoke or heard Marion's name, wondered reverently if the friends whose souls were so closely knit together in life were indeed still in communion with one another.

Mrs. Phelps aroused herself presently, put out her hand to her neighbor with a smile, spoke with the full, cordial tone freighted with good will that was less habitual with her in these late sad days than of old.

"How can I thank you for your delicacy—your thoughtfulness—for all your abundant goodness? I bless you in Marion's name and mine. I told Richard the whole truth yesterday. It had dawned upon him gradually and partially as he regained consciousness. He noticed first that he never saw her, or heard her speak, then, that no one mentioned her. Little by little, the poor shaken brain pieced the story together, until yesterday morning he said to me—'Darling! was Marion fatally hurt?' I answered him truthfully as the doctors had advised."

"Was he much overcome?" asked Mrs Lupton, in sincere sympathy.

"He covered his face with his hands, and turning his cheek to the pillow, lay still for a little while. Then, hearing the sobs I could not repress he looked at me, his eyes full of tears. All he said was—'My poor wife!' His first thought was of me! And to think how nearly I had lost *him* too!"

Her voice faltered, the tears rushed forth. She arose and went into the house.

CHAPTER VI

The season at Martin's had not opened, only just begun to show signs of budding.

Martin's bears another name now. At the date of this chapter it was the key of the Lower Saranac, a long, ugly, white house, cheaply built and plainly furnished. In the broad archway separating main building and right wing was set a view of blue water and forest and dappled azure and snow sky that elicited an exclamation of pleasure from one of the occupants of a buck wagon driven down the stage road on an afternoon in early May, 188—.

"Jolly picture—isn't it?" said a pale lad of 14 to the tall man who held the reins. "And"—with an audible respiration—"how fresh the air tastes!"

"It is the best in the world," answered the other. "It will make a new man of you in a few days. How do you do, Mr Martin?" to the stalwart hotel keeper and ex-guide as he emerged from the side door.

Stepping to the ground, as he spoke, the traveler helped the boy down carefully.

"This is my brother, Master Gerald Lupton. He has had typhoid fever, and I have brought him to the woods to be made strong and well again."

"No better place, Mr Lupton. No better place! I got your letter yesterday and your rooms are ready. Will you register before you go up?" turning into the office.

"*Let me* do it, Rex!" cried Gerald, eagerly. He hurried to the counter, his ankles overlapping one another weakly. His brother's eyes lingered compassionately upon the fingers that could not hold a steady pen.

"The business man of the firm—eh?" said the host, humoring the situation.

"Yes!"

The quiet reserve that distinguished his bearing toward the hotel keeper from his manner to the invalid yielded slightly to the smile accompanying the affirmative. But the smile was a grave one and was gone entirely as, preceding Gerald and following the porter with the luggage, he mounted the uncarpeted stairs.

"Who is he?" asked a loiterer of a guide [illegible] lo terer. There were not twenty guests in the house, and each arrival was an event.

"Young Lupton, of Freehold, Massachusetts way. Middlin' rich an' thunderin' proud. 's been here f' four year now f' a week r two every summer. Cool quiet feller, an' powerful uncommunicatin'. Ketch's quite some fish, though. 'n Moody, a guide, [illegible] says how he [illegible] so all fired still 's he look. Ole man he died couple o' years back an' left a big family, an' this son gits [illegible] to th' young ters. [illegible] on [illegible] seems. Kinder peakin' like, but we're used to seein' 'em come in that shape up here."

Had the brothers glanced back at the turn of the stairs they might have seen a lady walking up the slight incline leading from the hotel to the water's edge. Pausing on the threshold of the office to wave her hand to her late oarsman, a slender youth who was pulling boldly back up the lake, she caught the words "Freehold, Massachusetts." With a bow and smile to loiterers and host she passed on to the counter to examine the register.

"Some new arrivals," observed Mr Martin complacently.

"So I see!"

She turned a leaf, another—three or four together, her face bent low over the book.

"How's things at the camp gittin' on? Break to-morrow, don't they?"

"Yes, and I go on up to Ampersand."

Tone and smile were mechanical. She had reached the stair foot when the voice of the host arrested her.

"Mrs Phelps, you've left your bag."

She had laid down a reticule from which protruded long ivory knitting needles while inspecting the register. The light from the door showed her features distinctly, and the recovery from Mr Martin's hand [illegible] she was very pale [illegible] that thank I him [illegible].

"You look kinder tuckered out," remarked the ex-guide. "Wouldn't you like to have a drop o' tea sent up to your room? The sun's been too much for you, I guess. That boy o' yourn had oughter take better care o' you."

He accounted her "a real born lady." She handled an oar as well as her own and caught as many trout as her husband, with whom angling was a passion. She had made friends with the women in the cabins and knew the names of all the children. The region had brightened with her coming.

"You are very good, Mr Martin. I need nothing but rest, thank you. The sun is hot for the season."

The stairs rose to meet her as she climbed them, the long narrow passages billowed under her feet, her hand shook violently in fitting the key in her bed-room door. A rocking chair stood by the window overlooking the lake. She sank into it and leaned her sick head against the wall, eyes closed and one limp hand dropped across the other in her lap.

The Phelpses had gone abroad in the August succeeding the railway accident. The great house on the hill had remained shut up ever since. For six years the family had sojourned in foreign lands, wintering in Algiers, Nice, Mentone—whenever was promise of healing to the torn lungs and tonic for the nervous system. The party had been in the Adirondacks since the middle of April. [illegible] called himself well, but "[illegible] to [illegible] the crude American climate by degrees." The Luptons knew of their landing in New York. The design of visiting the Lakes was suddenly formed and acted upon, and not communicated to them. Richard was an irregular correspondent always, and his wife seldom wrote to any one in Freehold. The ocean that had divided her from the fair inland town for all these years was but a type of the complete separateness of her present life from the careless security of existence between the blue hills which guarded it from the busier world.

In the semi swoon that overtook her when safe from observation she was again on the columned portico, the river breeze blowing over her face. The birds were chirping in the wistaria branches, Salome and Paul playing croquet on the lawn, Rex Lupton was crossing the sun warmed turf toward her and Marion was singing low to herself in her chamber overhead. She tried to call the girl to let her know of her lover's coming and the effort brought the agony of recovered consciousness.

"Rex! Rex! Rex!"

This in a whispered groan, and then:

"How can I meet him—how can I?"

"The doughty business man of the firm" of brothers thought he would stretch his legs on the bed for a minute and three quarters."

"While you unpack your frills you know," he said drowsily from the pillow.

With an amused, pitying gleam in his eyes, Rex laid a railway rug over the lax limbs of the sleeper five minutes later. The boy had grown fast during his long illness, the pretty face was childish in angles and in precocity of intelligence. The pair had dined and rested for two hours at a wayside inn, but Gerald was as he would have put it "knocked out of time" by now. Postponing the unpacking of the "frills" to a more convenient season Rex shut trunk and satchel, barred the shutters to temper the glare from the lake and left the sleeper to the profound enjoyment of his stretch.

The straight lines of dormitory passages were uncarpeted as yet and his heels aroused sharply insistent echoes rebounding from closed doors and dead walls to lose themselves in cross-entries and up bare stairs. For all sign of human life astir in the upper stories, he and Gerald might be the only tenants of the caravanserai. A guide or two hung about the office, two old ladies rocked themselves on the piazza to a see-saw accompaniment of gossip delivered in huskily, husky tones, a pug dog lay asleep on a mat beside them. The wooden pier extending along the water's edge was deserted, a dozen blue boats of the rakish Adirondack build were drawn up on the bank like so many lazy marines, dabbling their toes in the ripple cast inland by the breeze. Rex strolled along and off the plank walk into the grove beyond.

Warm puffs of balsamic breath met him before he gained the shadow of the outermost trees. The vandalism of "lumbering" that has robbed the northern forests of deciduous growth has granted beneficent snap to the health bearing fragrance given out by the coniferous woods. A crooked pathway twisted among the resin whitened boles, the foot sank in a carpet woven of the fallen brown needles of centuries; the air was fraught with solace for tired nerves and laboring respiratory organs. Rustic seats were built against trunks and laid upon stumps, and Rex took possession of one, stretching out his long legs with a sigh like that with which his small brother had resigned himself to sleep.

He had altered as much as Gerald in six years. Care and thought had chiseled his features into more delicate outlines, the responsibilities of manager and guardian had given decision to carriage and speech. The English cut of his beard made his face seem longer and thinner than it really was, the neatly trimmed moustache drooped at the corners of a firm, well-cut mouth, in his brown eyes lurked sadness and longings the tongue never told. As he leaned back on the rough bench, his head against the tree behind him and gazed lakeward, twenty people would have seen in passing only a well dressed gentlemanly young fellow [illegible] his ca[illegible] where caretaking was the [illegible]. The twenty first would have [illegible] for a second and more intent look, remembered face and attitude afterward with the indefinite expectation of learning something more of him some day, would have said: "He has a history, past or to come," and the one and-twentieth person would have been a woman.

The balsam fir has a murmur of its own when a breath of air is stirring lighter than the legato threnody of the pine and brisker in measure—music that runs in cadences from one bough to another, and is in a faint breeze hardly more than a sibilant tremolo. In the deeper heart of the grove where Rex Lupton sat the stiff twigs did not move, yet the whispering went on overhead, the fresh crying waves of resin as sweet as seemed to come from gently [illegible] censers. The [illegible] of the water on the bank, the swishing gurgle with which it fell back, supplied the lower notes in the May day *opus*. The boughs had been trimmed so as to leave each tree trunk bare for six or eight feet from the ground, allowing air and light free entrance. Through these openings the gazer saw a series of cabinet pictures of wooded shore and island and purple kingly heads reared against skies of melting blue, of a lake like a sapphire for clearness of color, with pearly and opaline reflections from cloudlets far up in the zenith.

"Take care! Don't move as you value your life!"

Rex thought he must have fallen asleep, so startling was the interruption of his reverie. The voice was a woman's, and he was surprised as he was he had the presence of mind to recognize something familiar in it. Instinct rather than thought held him perfectly still for the second in which he believed the admonition to be addressed to him. The next sentence undeceived him.

"Don't breathe if you can help it. Laughter would be rank blasphemy. I am just getting the *lovliest* polish on your finger nails."

The unseen auditor pulled himself up to an upright sitting posture and espied on the other side of a clump of brush four or five yards away two girls. The back of one was toward him. She held a sketch book on her knee and was painting with the free motion of a skilled artist. An open color box and glass of water were on a stump at her elbow. Her companion sat on the ground in profile to the young man. [illegible] sketcher [illegible] the woodland costume of navy blue flannel in her [illegible] over the body of a very fat young woman. Her chin was a double roll into which the rosy cheeks sank with a [illegible] of shadow [illegible]. Bust and shoulder were divided [illegible] what should have been a graceful neck [illegible] her sleeve were like full bags tied at once at the elbow, her feet [illegible] shoes, stuck out straight in front of her. Her eyes [illegible], her mass of blonde hair, delicate features and ivory [illegible] eyes would have won her the title of beauty but for the redundance of [illegible]. [illegible] that he should sit or [illegible] in such an attitude was ridiculous [illegible] that [illegible] should make a picture [illegible] the merry [illegible] her tale was nothing [illegible] unto [illegible].

Once upon a time," resumed the artist, with [illegible] penetration, "when I was [illegible] by [illegible] and sweeps of the wet [illegible] ago! When I could not have been much more than ten—ten or eleven years old—I browsed as freely in my father's library as Mary's little lamb in the school [illegible]. [illegible] And I read a story [illegible] magazine. Of a young painter. On of the [illegible] had a instruction. And revel in [illegible] fortune. Who made [illegible] *In Hortis* [illegible] exhibit in his first picture called 'The Miller's Hand.' His [illegible] A young [illegible] who swept floors and churned. And with [illegible] dishes without a mop. She rued fortune and didn't care for fame. Probably the cleverest stroke in my sketch—which is dependent in the air and bent on one side to enhance the effect—is that stint of sunlight on your ring finger. If you had worn anything but that big ruby set in diamonds I should have lost the [illegible] of warmth in my study in green and white. No, don't look at your hand! The human frame is so [illegible] constituted that one cannot turn the [illegible] without affecting the equilibrium of every nerve, the tension of every muscle."

She worked on in silence for several minutes. It was, doubtless, in a similar pause that the eavesdropper had gained his retreat without seeing or hearing the couple, himself unobserved. Was he to withdraw now, a rustling bough or cracking twig would certainly betray him, yet he ran the risk of greater embarrassment by remaining. [illegible] the sketcher should begin to speak again, [illegible] would escape [illegible] as little noise as [illegible] No [illegible] could [illegible] what [illegible] fat model was [illegible] the turn of the painter's neck and arm.

She was rather above the middle height, round and supple in figure, her head sat well upon her neck, her brown hair, almost black in the shade, had golden red streaks running over and hiding in the ripples where the sun kissed it. Her hands were brown and slender and looked strong. Her voice was fresh and pure, her enunciation remarkably distinct, and the impression of familiarity with its intonations grew upon him as he listened. She could not be a Southerner, for she honored each vowel, and slurred no two words into one, yet the lingering downward cadence on the final words of some sentences and the quality of tone were not Northern. He perceived now her subject to be the exceedingly pretty hand of her companion, sunken lightly in the rich green mosses of a low stump at the fat girl's side. The blue flannel sleeve was rolled back, displaying a white round wrist smaller than one might have expected from the dumpy arm. The easy pose of the pink tipped fingers, the curve of the wrist, the trail of a small leaved vine across the mossy cushion, were artistically arranged.

"You are a model of patience, and a patient model," began the voice again. "Just a dozen strokes more, my dear, and I will release you. If your mother likes the picture I shall do myself. The great pleasure of making a copy in oils and sending it to her on her next birthday. *Basta*. A thousand thanks."

She stepped forward to give a hand to the sitter, who cramped by remaining so long in one position made a futile scramble to rise. The artist's skirt touched the tumbler of water. It [illegible] capsized and deluged the color box. With instinctive gallantry Rex sprang to the rescue, paint tubes and pans bestrewed the loose needles, all were wet, and finger tips of the trio were daubed in gathering them up.

Warm tinted [illegible] colors, laughed the owner, blushing rosily in receiving them from the stranger's hand. "You are very kind and I was [illegible]. That is the last [illegible] I am sure that you [illegible] that [illegible] will not give yourself further trouble!"

She [illegible] from [illegible] with a falling [illegible] on the first syllable. Lifting her eyes to his face a change passed over hers, her eyes dilated in childlike [illegible] her blush was more vivid.

"Oh! are you—I beg your pardon. But I fancy that I recognize in you an acquaintance—a very old friend! Are you not Mr Reginald Lupton?"

Rex bowed low and stood with his hat in his hand, puzzled and pleased.

"That is my name, certainly! And you—"

"I knew it! I knew you at once!" on a great wave of delight breaking up the accents she would have had merely cordial. "Have you forgotten Salome Phelps?"

The begrimed hands met in a hearty clasp, the brown eyes searched the dark gray orb and happy face for likeness of the miniature girl who had wept in his arms at their parting six years before.

"I know now that your voice reminded me of your mother's. She is with you of course?"

"Yes, that is, she and I are staying at the hotel while my father and brother are in camp about ten miles up the lake. She went up this morning to spend the day with them and will be back this evening. Anna! Miss Marcy! I want you to know the best friend a little girl ever had—Mr Lupton—whom I have not seen since I *was* a little girl."

Miss Marcy showed the tact of a genuine lady in busying herself with arranging paints and brushes in the box, while the old acquaintances seated themselves on a bench hard by for a catechetical talk. She wandered away presently, by degrees reappearing with a tumbler of clean water, in which she invited Salome to dip her fingers, producing a clean pocket handkerchief for drying them. The improvised finger bowl and napkin were then offered to Rex.

"You know the old superstition about washing in the same basin?" he said, rising to accept the service.

"I'll risk it!" smiled Salome. "If we quarrel it will be for the first time. How good you used to be to the graceless hoyden I know myself to have been!"

"Never graceless or hoydenish. Your mother's daughter could not be either. Has she changed in appearance or manner?"

"No, unless that she has grown handsomer and [illegible] and more charming every day. Ask Miss Marcy [illegible] she is not [illegible] more. She has a [illegible] her own and can the better judge of mine."

"I have never met a lovelier woman than Mrs Phelps," Miss Marcy said with evident sincerity.

Her voice was sweet, her animated face and cordial self possession made one wish she were seven or eight stone lighter.

"If you once knew her well, you do not need my testimony to that effect," she went on to Rex, willing to improve the acquaintanceship.

"There was a time when I knew no one better."

The [illegible] gravity of tone and countenance [illegible] and of the uncovered head were [illegible] part of which the auditor was presumably ignorant, and of which the other could not speak. To [illegible] the trifling embarrassment Salome put a question.

"Is your mother—Mrs. Lupton [illegible] as ever?"

"If the adjective were ever applicable to her it is still. She is plumper, perhaps but looks the better for it. There is little alteration in other respects."

"I used to think her the embodiment of graciousness and beauty!" Salome linked her hands on her knee and gazed retrospectively at the horizon. "Many a time I have pretended to be absorbed in a book, sitting at an angle that kept me out of her eye range and let me the more for the pure pleasure of [illegible] at her unrebuked. And her voice! It was liquid melody like the run of a warm brown brook over smooth sand. Oh! you [illegible], Anna! You will grow [illegible] or bathetic (why not bathetic as well as pathetic?) when you meet her."

"I have had that pleasure," rejoined Miss Marcy unexpectedly. "I spent a few days in Freehold three years ago this summer. My cousin [illegible] there. I was introduced to Mr Lupton at a picnic."

"Have you visited every inch of the habitable globe?" demanded Salome with humorous [illegible]. She should be exhibited as the [illegible] of the *Traveler America* Mr Lupton. We found her first on the *Mer de Glace*, just as it was across, hunting [illegible] with one [illegible] German [illegible] in Freehold, and nibbling [illegible] and [illegible] on the edge of a crevasse that gaped all the way down to [illegible]. We were [illegible] for three months and have been friends ever since. For four days we have been [illegible] here with [illegible] nobody but ourselves to [illegible] with and she has never intimated to me that she knew so much as *heard* of Freehold."

"I [illegible] so busy telling of other things," Miss Marcy pleaded. "And I know comparatively little of the place from personal observation. My favorite cousin [illegible] of the North Hill church. Mr Lupton. You may have met her."

"I have [illegible] I know him well. [illegible] of course. I hope you heard [illegible]."

Salome took up the word.

"[illegible] to pay me a long visit as soon [illegible]. She does not know it [illegible] fact. I haven't had time to [illegible] Mr Lupton that papa has quite [illegible] up his [illegible] to go into permanent [illegible] uncle his and Freehold [illegible] is our [illegible] can be made ready for us. I am [illegible] in October. That is one of our reasons for [illegible] in New England. Mamma looks a little dubious when the [illegible] of the climate upon papa's [illegible] but we all [illegible] what her choice would be. She always [illegible] Freehold. I [illegible] it father than [illegible]. It's the Eden of my dream of [illegible] day."

"I am very glad to hear this," said Rex. "[illegible] I shall dare to look at the old house as I pass by. The closed doors and shutters have given it a blank, melancholy air inexpressibly mournful. I should say it reminds her of blind Bartimeus calling for mercy at the wayside."

"That sounds like her! How you would revel in her society, Anna. She says the most original things in the quietest tone, yet nobody else could."

Her determination to include her friend within their conversational bounds was amiable and well bred.

Perceiving it, Rex seconded her.

"Miss Phelps naturally views Freehold and Freehold people through rose-colored glasses," he said. "Do you recollect"—to Salome—"telling me once that you 'regarded our valley with reverence as the cradle of your race?'"

"Did I ever say anything so outlandish? I have the grace to blush for it now. As for my admiration of the antiquity of that same race of worthy farmers. One learns, in really ancient lands, to regard as modern anything under five centuries old. A pedigree that can be definitely traced but a hundred and-fifty years back, is no more respectable in point of age than a mushroom."

Her gay girlish rattle had a singular charm for the serious man who had no skill in badinage, and with whom few were tempted to use it. Isabel amused him, but her pleasantries had always a smack of quassia and cloves. Since Marion's death he had mingled so little in general society as not to know how most women talk. At the solicitation of his step mother he had gone to several parties within the past year. Freeholdgirls vowed that his stately courtesy made them as uncomfortable as the far off eyes and faint smile that brought to mind the hill side grave, where the flowers were never allowed to fade. The most audacious belle of the season, signalized by what she styled "the resurrection of his royal highness," put on record the saying that she would as lief flirt with Miss Reynard's memorial pillar, as with her widower.

He looked like neither grave stone nor widower in replying to Salome's last sally.

"In Freehold that would be treason."

"As would many other innocent remarks," broke in Miss Marcy. "From what I have seen and heard of town and people I should say that the community is self sufficient unto itself in morals, manners and tradition."

"Anna! you horrify me!"

[illegible] along, laugh [illegible] pulled [illegible] put on [illegible] almost before [illegible] fess [illegible] to herself.

"We must teach her reverence for the oldest and prettiest town in the great Connecticut valley," continued the [illegible] [illegible] always with fun. "She is from Cincinnati—one of those prosperous, overgrown and aggressively alive places that deny [illegible] taste for a snug, neat village [illegible] with a strong building of an [illegible]. I [illegible] it [illegible] sort of [illegible] packet after [illegible]. She will like it as we do every [illegible] to be [illegible] when she has [illegible] a month or two [illegible]. Don't [illegible] attend the North Hill church, Mr Lupton!"

"I am [illegible] not [illegible] the [illegible] of the query. Mr Phelps [illegible] in what is known as the West Side church. There is a story to the effect that our great grandfather led a colony of disaffected parishioners into secession from the Old North Hill. The West Side has the reputation of being more aristocratic than the mother fold."

He checked himself recollecting Miss Marcy's relations to the pastor.

"[illegible] not [illegible] [illegible]," she interposed with [illegible] vivacity. "More worldly in every way. But no richer, mind you! If you count up and down our middle aisle, you'll find yourself well up in the million. The ole North Hill holds its own middlin' well, Mr Lupton."

"Smiling, [illegible] tolerable and not to be endured [illegible] Salome, between soft bursts of laughter. You shall not caricature my neighbors nor make me ashamed of the fact that my forbears were freeholders born and bred. My father has become somewhat cosmopolitanized by six years of exile, but he is stanch in his allegiance to his native state. What American does not glory in Massachusetts? The *Springfield Republican* has followed him over the world. He says it flavored his father's cup of coffee every morning from the day of its first issue, and that there is something amiss in the mental and physical constitution of the Connecticut valley man who can get through the day without it. I am very vain of my Yankee blood."

"Massachusetts Freehold! the *Springfield Republican*—or Cincinnati might be proud of you, true, gallant soul!" Miss Marcy laid the back of the hand which was her chief beauty caressingly against the smooth brunette cheek. "Mr Lupton, if I was rude I beg your pardon!"

He arose and bowed.

"Reassure yourself, Miss Marcy! If apology is due, it is from me, not from you."

The red light thrown upon his face as he arose drew all eyes to the western heavens.

"We make a specialty of sunsets and moonrises in the Adirondacks," said Salome. "The exhibition this evening will be especially in honor of the [illegible] arrival. The best place for seeing it is from the pier."

They went back together, hurrying a little until they cleared the grove, then, sauntering lazily, pausing every few steps to enjoy the illumination.

The farthest mountains were deep purple, [illegible] the [illegible] river, [illegible] the nearer green hills, every jutting rock and topmost bough was gilded, and cast ruddy shadow. The lake was banded with scarlet and gold as like [illegible] the Adriatic [illegible] crossed by the [illegible] tints. [illegible] along the [illegible] with richest pink the [illegible] window were quivering topaz [illegible] reflection of the [illegible].

"Why! [illegible] mamma [illegible]," exclaimed Salome, quickening her [illegible]. "How did it happen that we did not see her [illegible] pass?"

She stood on the pier [illegible] waiting them. Her gown was white, [illegible] till her [illegible] to have her [illegible] every down [illegible] suffused warmly by the western fires. Rex could have believed that but a night and a day had [illegible] since he and Marion saw her standing thus between the vine-wreathed pillars [illegible] the hill for the last time.

"Mamma!" her daughter ran forward to [illegible] whom do you think we have brought with us? Do you know him?"

The lady's voice was steady and full as of yore, the hand [illegible] pale to the lips and speechless—enfolded in both of his did not shake, her look of greeting was sweet. She could not meet him gaily, recollecting as [illegible] did the date and circumstances of their farewell, but her eyes were clear and kind.

"I should have known him anywhere and always. My dear! [illegible] you have given us a delightful surprise."

[TO BE CONTINUED]

PICKLE [illegible]

[illegible] a [illegible] violet, [illegible] shawl,
He [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
With all the world [illegible] at hand,
[illegible] upon the [illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] I knew and [illegible] upon the sands

[illegible] was fl[illegible] by the breeze,
[illegible]
[illegible] birds
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

ODE TO OBESITY

Mrs [illegible] in spite hours of faithful daily practice with foils and Indian clubs.—*Chic [illegible]*

Awake, my [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] and dire,
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] and sing [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

[illegible]
[illegible] breeze,
[illegible]
[illegible] black
[illegible]
[illegible]

—*[illegible]*

IF [illegible] OF [illegible]?

[illegible]

As [illegible] children near,
And gaze into their eyes and kiss their mouths,
And say, "You do not love me," knowing the while
How full the child heart beats with love for them,
Yet say it for the [illegible] ecstatic joy
Of hearing that which is so sweet to hear,
So do we say in [illegible] sad day of ours
"There is no God, there is no good, no hope,"
And believe it not, but wait with wistful [illegible]
And eager ears to hear our words denied.
Men call us faithless—we, who yearn for faith,
Who long to hail the one that shall arise,
And fling our cheap words back at us with scorn,
And with impellant passionate, grand faith
Proclaim the precious thing we wait to hear.

[illegible]

Union ticket office, corner First and Oak streets—Oregon Railway & Navigation Company, Union Pacific railway, Northern Pacific railway, Oregon Short Line. Pullman reservations made for Northern Pacific and Oregon Short Line. G S Taylor, ticket agent, Portland, Oregon.

FOR FREE TRADE.

An Argument on the Subject by a Citizen of Portland

An Attractive Theory Somewhat Laboriously Worked Out, Only the Facts Don't Conform to It.

Protection or free trade? This is the great question now agitating the American people. Protection now holds the fort—shall we leave it undisturbed? Shall we modify it, or shall we wipe it out root and branch?

The issue is now squarely before the people and must be met. The wisdom with which it shall have been disposed of will depend upon the intelligent action of the voting mass.

This is a grave question and no American citizen, either in justice to himself or his country can afford to cast his ballot at the approaching national election without first having fairly informed himself on this question of tariff taxes. American right to citizenship is a high honor and a trust and [illegible] accordingly. The decision of the ballot box is to be taken by the whole people [illegible] women and children [illegible]. It therefore becomes the duty of every voter in the land not only to vote for the measure which seems to him most likely to be in the line of justice, right, economy and truth, but before that vote is cast he should have an intelligent comprehension of the question which he is to participate in deciding.

The present presidential campaign is fraught with a living issue. Thus standing in [illegible] contrast with any we have had for years. The republican party has adopted the creed of what is commonly known as protection, and the democratic party [illegible] explicitly the cause of free trade. Hitherto I have uniformly voted for the republican nominees for president. For the [illegible] if I shall live till the 6th of November, I propose to vote for Grover Cleveland, because I believe unreservedly in the principle of free trade for many reasons, a few of which I shall now proceed to outline.

Now what do we mean by a tariff for revenue? We mean by this a tax levied upon imports for the purpose of getting funds which go toward defraying the running expenses of the national government.

What do we mean by a tariff for protection? We mean by this a system of taxes levied on imports to help some man or set of men to engage in business which otherwise we are told wouldn't pay. But some say these taxes thus collected are not paid over to these unfortunate enterprises. This is quite true, but what is worse they are thereby enabled to charge higher prices for their products. Thus the consumer is left to choose between the two horns of the dilemma—either take the imported article at the original cost, duty added, or take the domestic article at its enhanced price. This is all there is to the "protective" tariff. If it doesn't raise the price of the imported product so as to give a higher price to the domestic product it's worse than useless.

For a protective tariff on a commodity which now pays to produce and sell for less in this country than the same can be imported (which is practically the case with all agricultural products) is as insane as to offer a subsidy to induce water to run down hill. Thus it is perfectly apparent all protectionist sophistries to the contrary notwithstanding that if a protective tariff doesn't empower the protected industry to raise prices on us, it might just as well be off the statute books. Now when the price to the consumer of any commodity is raised it manifestly amounts to an increased tax just to the extent of the raise.

In glancing over the United States tariff laws it will be seen that nearly every industry of any moment which engages the attention of the American people is protected, while [illegible] taxes [illegible] a few of the articles selected at random which are to be found in the free list of the law now standing: [illegible] guano, [illegible] assafoetida, brazil paste, [illegible] dragons [illegible] attar of [illegible] the only thing in the list which would [illegible] arsenic [illegible] salted [illegible] pewter, sauerkraut [illegible] eggs [illegible] etc., etc.

Now what surprised me most was that of 98 per cent of the industry of the United States [illegible] mother to [illegible] the protective tariff [illegible] we have nothing [illegible] bankruptcy. Unfortunately for our country what the protective tariff laws would imply is not true, but the very reverse of what is true. It is only because of the superior productive power of the United States that it is now and for many years has been leading all the nations of the earth in material prosperity, despite the artful manipulations of the tariff laws which have always operated to handicap industry and cripple our productive power by expending their main force upon raw materials, an indispensable [illegible]. If the tariff were removed from raw materials the industry of this country would receive an impetus unprecedented in its history. When we come to examine this question we see after all that the real opposition to free trade springs more from producers of raw material than from manufacturers. Take away from our tariff all the support which it receives from wool growers, the makers of pig iron and steel, the owners of iron mines, coal and copper and lead mines, and the ranks of cotton, woolen and silk piece goods [illegible] to be used for clothing without work of the tailor or dressmaker [illegible] would be [illegible]. In support [illegible] attention to the [illegible] $33,000,000 of [illegible] worth was used [illegible] $4,195,000 of which $[illegible] manufacturers [illegible] taxes to the [illegible] of which tailors and [illegible] $[illegible] or over [illegible] food [illegible] amount of articles imported [illegible] ready for family [illegible] less than one [illegible]. So you [illegible] manufactured or finished products is after [illegible] this increased cost of raw material. This is the reason why the [illegible] of the American manufacturer is practically confined to the United States, for which he [illegible] the manufacturers of the world [illegible] raw material having cost them [illegible] cheaper. [illegible] not proper [illegible] demagogue would have you think [illegible] is the fallacy of the [illegible] a protective tariff.

[illegible] the higher the price [illegible] manufactured [illegible] the less there will be [illegible] demand [illegible] there will [illegible] at [illegible] per pound [illegible] clothing will [illegible] $ [illegible] at $20 [illegible] $1 per yard [illegible] boots and shoes at $[illegible] to $[illegible] Hence when the [illegible] more manufactures spring up by reason of cheaper cost of production [illegible] from any other cause, it means demand for more operators (excepting possibly labor-saving machinery). So to cheapen the cost of raw material means an increased demand for labor. Hence industry is *discouraged* rather than encouraged by tariff taxes.

Now [illegible] reach out and grasp this horrid thing called protection and take a look at it. You know a skunk isn't a bad looking thing at a respectful distance, but like the protective tariff he will not bear close inspection. Let us suppose Oregon to be competent under the national laws of enacting "protective" tariff laws against other states of the American Union. Of course protection apologists would hold up their hands in holy horror at this and denounce it as unpatriotic. But let's waive the question of patriotism for the purposes of examination and see what the result would be on Oregon people. Let us suppose our legislature put a tariff of 50 per cent. on agricultural implements. Immediately every farmer in Oregon would have to pay 50 per cent. more for farm implements [illegible] per cent., as well as on the [illegible]. How long does any sane man think [illegible] Oregon would [illegible]? How long do you think it would take a supporter of the theory of tariff taxation to convince the farmer that he is benefited by that 50 per cent. tariff on his implements. The farmers would rise up in their wrath and mob the legislature.

To bring it closer home yet, suppose our city council have the constitutional right to enact tariff laws in the interest of Portland and they should put a tariff of 100 or 200 per cent. on boots and shoes brought to Portland from outside the city, for the sake of encouraging boot and shoe factories in Portland, and suppose the same policy were pursued with regard to all our industries, how long do you think it would take such a method of governmental management to depopulate the city? Now this is protective tariff in all its hideousness, neither more nor less.

No! It's only because we already enjoy unrestricted free trade among 60,000,000 of people that we get on as well as we do. Now give us this same freedom with regard to 1,500,000,000 people, or the whole world, and our industrial and commercial prosperity will leap forward with a bound that will surprise the world.

Now Mr. Farmer, I desire to put a flea in your ear. Remember what I have said above, that a protective tariff is a dead letter unless it so raises the price of the imported article as to enable the producer of the domestic article to raise his price—hence no protective tariff can put you in a position to get more for what you raise to sell when you already produce more than can be consumed in this country, and have to place the surplus in foreign markets. Nor can a protective tariff by any possibility help you when you can already produce the "protected" commodity at a less cost than the same can be imported at. Recollect, the nature of your business prevents the formation of trusts, combines, etc., such as is possible (and worst of all is practiced) among manufacturers, iron miners, coal miners and others. Now in view of this let's see where you stand. Take, for instance, your wheat, this is a product which you already produce in excess of the home consumption and therefore you have to export the surplus. The result is that notwithstanding a protective tariff of 20 cents per bushel on wheat the price of your wheat is determined by the price of wheat in Liverpool. The wheat merchants of America know every morning the market price of wheat in Liverpool, and that determines the price for which you can sell your wheat that day. Under no circumstances can you get more for your wheat any day in America than what you could get in Liverpool, less cost of transportation. The fact that you can sell your wheat at all in Liverpool implies that you can produce it at a far less cost than in Europe, for you compete with European wheat-raisers in their own market after paying heavy freights, commissions, etc. Now that being the case, pray tell me what good the 20 cents per bushel tariff you find in the tariff laws does you? What danger is there of foreign wheat coming here to compete with you? The only good this tariff does you is to force a tax of 20 cents a bushel on you whenever you wish to import any seed wheat.

What is the good of a protective tariff of 10 cents per bushel on corn? when corn is produced already so cheaply in this country that in several of the Western states it is actually used for firewood. What danger do you apprehend from foreign competition under such circumstances? Don't you see that the idea is perfectly absurd?

Pray tell me what you gain by the tariff of 15 cents per bushel on potatoes? Do you think for a moment that you suffer any danger of foreign competition in the potato market?

What's the good of a tariff of $2 per ton on hay? when we already export two or three hundred thousand dollars' worth a year. In the name of all candor what is the sense in having 10 per cent. tariff on vegetables? Do you suppose anybody is fool enough to import carrots, green peas, lettuce, asparagus, etc.?

Don't you see that these are simply blinds put there to make you think that you are equally protected with iron, copper, lead, coal and other miners, wool-growers, manufacturers, etc. They practically say to you: "Just let us tax you so we can gather enormous profits from our monopolies, and we will in turn allow you to tax us in order that you may make enormous profits on your garden sass and sich." Don't you see how thin the whole scheme is? Don't you see who gets the turkey and who gets the crow?

As a matter of gospel truth, you don't get a cent more for your produce now, and probably a great deal less than you would get under absolute free trade. While the tariff doesn't help you in selling what you have to sell, let's see how it affects you when it comes to buying what you have to buy.

The following shows how much more on each hundred dollars you had to pay for what you bought, by reason of the tariff during last year, as appears by actual importations:

HOUSE BUILDING.	
Lumber, pine and spruce, rough	[illegible]
Nails	[illegible]
Lime	[illegible]
Cement	[illegible]
Clapboards	[illegible]
Shingles	[illegible]
Screws (large size)	[illegible]
Screws (small size)	[illegible]
Linseed oil	[illegible]
White lead	[illegible]
Zinc	[illegible]
Window glass (small size)	[illegible]
Window glass (large size)	[illegible]
HOUSE FURNISHINGS.	
Wall paper	[illegible]
Carpets, ingrain	[illegible]
Carpets, tapestry	[illegible]
Carpets, Brussels	[illegible]
Oil Cloth	[illegible]
Crockery	[illegible]
Hollowware (iron)	[illegible]
Tinware	[illegible]
Glassware	[illegible]
Furniture	[illegible]
CLOTHING.	
Women's dress goods, cheapest	[illegible]
Women's dress goods, dearest	[illegible]
Women's cloaks	[illegible]
Wool cloth, men's wear, cheap	[illegible]
Wool cloth, men's wear, dearest	[illegible]
Ready made clothing	[illegible]
Linen	[illegible]
Silk piece goods, etc	[illegible]
Gloves	[illegible]
Hosiery, woolen	[illegible]
Hosiery, cotton	[illegible]
Hosiery, silk	[illegible]
Flannels	[illegible]
Corsets	[illegible]
Hats and caps (wool)	[illegible]
Hats and caps (straw)	[illegible]
Buttons	[illegible]
FOOD.	
Salt	[illegible]
Sugar	[illegible]
Molasses	[illegible]
Rice, cleaned	[illegible]
Fish	[illegible]
Lemons	[illegible]
Prunes	[illegible]
Raisins	[illegible]
FARM WORK.	
Horseshoes	[illegible]
Chains	[illegible]
Glue	[illegible]
Garden seeds	[illegible]
Pocket knives	[illegible]
Files, cheapest	[illegible]
Files, dearest	[illegible]
Hand saws	[illegible]
Lead pipe	[illegible]
CLEANLINESS.	
Castile soap	[illegible]
Toilet soap	[illegible]
PHYSICS.	
Castor oil	[illegible]
KNOWLEDGE.	
Books	[illegible]
Writing paper	[illegible]
Ink	[illegible]
SHELTER.	
Umbrellas	[illegible]

The above list I copy from the Boston *Post*, and it is no doubt substantially, if not actually correct, as far as it goes; but it does not include the increased cost of your agricultural implements, wagons and many other things which come to you at a greatly advanced price, by reason of the heavy tariff on iron, etc. From this you can gain some idea of how the protective tariff taxes you when you come to buy, without affording you the slightest benefit when you come to sell. All consumers will do well to ponder over these figures and ask protectionists where the corresponding benefit comes in to compensate for these enormous taxes.

We have now seen how our national industry is actually embarrassed, retarded and crippled by this system of [illegible] misnamed "protective tariff." [illegible] what effect it has on wages. [illegible] We are told by protectionists [illegible] "protective tariff [illegible] maintains high [illegible]." Of all the [illegible] sophistical claims [illegible] supporter of the "protective" [illegible] worst. Bad in the first place [illegible] true, but the very reverse [illegible] pardonable because [illegible] pretense are those who are least [illegible] bear the burden. [illegible] the United States is the only country [illegible] the sun where the [illegible] that high tariff [illegible] and even in this country [illegible] might originate [illegible] when pe[illegible] in the form of a pro[illegible] subsidy in the [illegible] if it was never so [illegible] wages would result from it [illegible] plea that if the people would [illegible] in the [illegible] industries [illegible] while the [illegible] then called [illegible] strength [illegible] and in the [illegible] They never had [illegible] then to [illegible] which other [illegible] have to [illegible] and even [illegible] industries and now [illegible] with the [illegible] to support [illegible] there are the [illegible] against the [illegible] credulity [illegible] boots and [illegible] high tax [illegible] workingman [illegible] the present [illegible] the [illegible] to [illegible] proportion [illegible] laborers [illegible] country [illegible] employed in [illegible] industries [illegible] have to [illegible] 000 laborers [illegible] the whole [illegible] how [illegible] the whole 20 [illegible] be raised [illegible] What these [illegible] otherwise [illegible] 000 pro[illegible] follow [illegible] wages [illegible] to so[illegible] tax [illegible] will [illegible] the [illegible] nation [illegible] the wealth [illegible] power and [illegible] productive power [illegible] the wisdom [illegible] social [illegible] expended [illegible] the nation [illegible] that [illegible] energy [illegible] profitable [illegible] It cost $[illegible] per ton to produce [illegible] America and $[illegible] per [illegible] to raise [illegible] can be laid down here from England [illegible] per ton [illegible] whereas [illegible] experience [illegible] tariff [illegible] British iron [illegible] for [illegible] compelling [illegible] per ton? Why not let [illegible] English [illegible] per ton and [illegible] per ton [illegible] trade we [illegible] nearly two [illegible] such iron will [illegible] work in [illegible] that than [illegible] of [illegible] mines [illegible] there is [illegible] reason why ever[illegible] cheaply [illegible] shouldn't be [illegible] The United States [illegible] and led to be [illegible] that such [illegible] the case [illegible] that it [illegible] octopus of monopoly [illegible] Therein [illegible] owners of raw m[illegible] and many manufacturers [illegible] to combine one another and raise prices to a [illegible] under the cover of the imported article [illegible] added.

To say that England [illegible] other nation will [illegible] us with goods as the protective tariff laws are repealed [illegible] detriment of American producers is a [illegible] of protection [illegible]. The [illegible] the goods are to [illegible] here from abroad supposes that we shall have produce [illegible] thing to exchange for them. I have [illegible] opinion of my countrymen than to [illegible] them fools enough to think that we [illegible] all these good things from neighbors for nothing. Nothing will come [illegible] shores except such things as they can [illegible] cheaper than we and nothing leave our shores except such [illegible] we produce cheaper than [illegible] hence the exchange will [illegible] a mutual benefit. This [illegible] that the highest productive power [illegible] nation can never be attained except [illegible] terms of absolute free trade. When the highest productive power of any [illegible] mean of the combined productive [illegible] all the laborers of the nation for the [illegible] produce—idlers are but social parasites. Now the fact that some men in the [illegible] by are multiplying their millions at [illegible] unparalleled in history and others [illegible] prematurely old by successive toil for [illegible] which barely keeps body and [illegible] themselves, wives and little child[illegible] springs from the want of an e[illegible] distribution of the wealth produced [illegible] producers, not that we do not [illegible] as a nation enough and to spare. [illegible] system of high credit taxation has no [illegible] to with it except as previously shown [illegible] distribution of wealth is not the subject of this article. Were I writing upon the subject of right and wrong of our present system of the distribution of wealth [illegible] point you out the evils and show [illegible] remedy.

S B RI[illegible]

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN MA[illegible]

Some Words that Americans Cann[illegible] to Hear English Women Us[illegible]

The Forum.

No time can ever reconcile a cis[illegible] ear to the heartiness with which [illegible] the well bred English lady will ta[illegible] of "tubbing" and [illegible] cleaning hers[illegible] suggests the [illegible] made by [illegible] a of certain London beauties [illegible] gave him to [illegible] their natura[illegible] I do not know a [illegible] well educated A[illegible] except one or [illegible] Southern lady [illegible] who habitually [illegible] the word nig[illegible] In English [illegible] it [illegible] several [illegible] books of travel [illegible] stories.

She also [illegible] stinking [illegible] where [illegible] bon Lon [illegible] "I hate [illegible] some An[illegible] the abeur[illegible] want of [illegible] language [illegible] step. The [illegible] feet from the [illegible] I heard the [illegible] of some [illegible] When that [illegible] crossed the Atlantic [illegible] imagination [illegible] her marble [illegible] too, swear.

The trouble [illegible] also very [illegible] the other word [illegible] neither [illegible] often go [illegible] their from [illegible] remember [illegible] are not [illegible] fastidious [illegible] of picking [illegible] more limited [illegible] be remembered [illegible] sensitiveness [illegible] the English [illegible] foundation [illegible] son of some [illegible] uses and especially of [illegible] energetic [illegible] direction, and [illegible] faults [illegible] vir[illegible] often due in his [illegible] to the [illegible] far than skin deep.

The Kind of Reporters They H[illegible]

Chicago Ma[illegible]

Mr Cliff Sanders, a former [illegible] paper reporter, is here with the St. [illegible] Republican club. Mr Sanders is the man who when the Southern [illegible] burning climbed a fire escape and [illegible] from her room a chamber girl [illegible] were descending the fire escape [illegible] then asked her for her name and [illegible] amount of her salary and when [illegible] girl couldn't answer he threatened [illegible] her back. "I'm a newspaper man [illegible] *Globe-Democrat*," he said, "and if [illegible] your pedigree the city editor won't [illegible] me when I write up the story of your escape." I have the reputation [illegible] the biggest liar on the St. Louis press.

as well as on the free earth
es any man more than the farmer
would endure such an
g do you think it would take a
f the theory of tariff taxation to con
e farmer that he is benefited by the
ent. tariff on his implements
ners would rise up in their
h the legislature.
ing it closer home yet. Suppose
ncil have the constitutional right to
riff laws in the interest of Portland,
y should put a tariff of 100 or 200 per
boots and shoes brought to Port
m outside the city, for the sake of
ging boot and shoe factories in Port
d suppose the same policy were
h regard to all our industries;
you think it would take such a
of governmental management to
ate the city? Now this is protective
all its hideousness, neither more

It's only because we already enjoy
cted free trade among 60,000,000 of
hat we get on as well as we do. Now
this same freedom with regard to
,000 people, or the whole world, and
ustrial and commercial prosperity
dorward with a bound that will
e world.

Mr. Farmer, I desire to put a flea in
r. Remember what I have said
hat a protective tariff is a dead letter
so raises the price of the imported
s to enable the producer of the do
rticle to raise his price—hence
e tariff can put you in a position
for what you raise to sell when you
produce more than can be consumed
ountry, and have to place the
oreign markets. Nor can a protective
by any possibility help you when
already produce the "protected"
ity at a less cost than the same can
urted at. Recollect the nature of
usiness prevents the formation of
ombines, etc., such as is possible
rst of all is practiced) among manu
s, iron miners, coal miners and
w in view of this let's see what
and. Take, for instance, your
this is a product which
eady produce in excess of the home
ption and therefore you have to ex
surplus. The result is that notw
a protective tariff of 20 cents per
u wheat the price of your wheat is
ned by the price of wheat in Liver
The wheat merchants of America
ary morning the market price at
Liverpool, and that determines the
which you can sell your wheat that
nder no circumstances can you get
r your wheat any day in America
at you could get in Liverpool, less
ransportation. The fact that you
your wheat at all in Liverpool
t you can produce it at a far lower
n in Europe, for you compete with
n wheat-raisers in their own market
ying heavy freights, commissions
w that being the case, pray tell
od the 20 cents per bushel tariff
he tariff laws does you? What
ere of foreign wheat coming here to
with you? The only good this
you is to force a tax of 20 cents a
n you whenever you wish to import
wheat.

is the good of a protective tariff of
per bushel on corn? when corn is
d already so cheaply in this country
several of the Western states it is
used for firewood. What damage
pprehend from foreign competition
ch circumstances? Don't you see
idea is perfectly absurd?
ell me what you gain by the tariff of
per bushel on potatoes? Do you
or a moment that you suffer any
f foreign competition in the potato

s the good of a tariff of $2 per ton
when we already export two or
undred thousand dollars' worth
n the name of all candor what is the
having 10 per cent. tariff on vege
Do you suppose anybody is fool
to import carrots, green peas, as
paragus, etc.?
you see that these are simply
put there to make you
that you are equally
d with iron, copper, lead, coal and
iners, wool-growers, manufacturers,
ny practically say to you: "Just let
ou so we can gather enormous profits
r monopolies, and we will in turn
n to tax us in order that you may
ormous profits on your garden
." Don't you see how thin the
heme is? Don't you see who gets
ey and who gets the crow?
atter of gospel truth, you don't get
more for your produce now, and
y a great deal less than you would
r, absolute free trade. While the
esn't help you in selling what you
ell, let's see how it affects you when
to buying what you have to buy.
llowing shows how much more on
ndred dollars you had to pay for
u bought, by reason of the tariff
, as appears by actual importations:

HOUSE BUILDING.

pine and spruce, rough	[illegible]
ds	[illegible]
arge size)	[illegible]
mall size)	[illegible]
glass (small size)	[illegible]
glass (large size)	[illegible]

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

er	[illegible]
ingrain	[illegible]
apestry	[illegible]
Brussels	[illegible]
are (iron)	[illegible]

CLOTHING.

dress goods, cheapest	[illegible]
dress goods, dearest	[illegible]
cloaks	[illegible]
n, men's wear, cheap	[illegible]
n, men's wear, dearest	[illegible]
ade clothing	[illegible]
e goods, etc	[illegible]
woolen	[illegible]
cotton	[illegible]
silk	[illegible]
caps (wool)	[illegible]
caps (straw)	[illegible]

FOOD.

FARM WORK.

CLEANLINESS.

PHYSICS.

KNOWLEDGE.

SHELTER.

ove list I copy from the Boston Post,
no doubt substantially, if not actu
ect, as far as it goes; but it does not
he increased cost of your agricul
plements, wagons and many other
hich come to you at a greatly in
rice, by reason of the heavy tariff
etc. From this you can gain some
how the protective tariff taxes you
u come to buy, without affording
slightest benefit when you come to
l consumers will do well to ponder
se figures and ask protectionists
e corresponding benefit comes in to
ate for these enormous taxes.
ve now seen how our nations
s actually embarrassed, retarded
pled by this system of high taxation
d "protective tariff." Now let's see
ect it has on wages, that the
o, told by protectionists, which
e tariff

who are least able
country un
ed claim is ever
makes high
aim is
early history of our
industries sought gov
form of a protective
upon the plea that
from it, but upon
would submit to
of special industries
infant industries, as they
soon require suffi
the foreign com
the people would be
and the barefaced
the people in perpetual
the support of an in
wouldn't pay. But
demanded the only pos
able, excuse for a
of supporting an infant
to stuff the peo
paradox that it
thing that doesn't pay.
masses combining,
fighting as best they
element from whom,
strange, they swallow
all this shallow bosh,
makes high wages.
Washington if you will
see which you will
or the monopolist,
to maintain high tariff

taxation makes high
to involve a contradic
to be a self-evident
of the community
in taxation the less
which to pay wages.
there are about 20,000,
kind and another in
1,500,000 of whom are
known as "protected"
the produce of these
all taxes have to come.
wages of the whole 20,000,
tax on the whole 20,000,000
000 in employment which
pay? What these whole
economically speaking,
doesn't it follow as a
that if 1,500,000 of
their energy to something
and the loss thus sus
made good by a tax on the
that there will be less pro
wages? Isn't it logically
whole number devote their
that pay, the combined
than if 1,500,000 are
thing that doesn't pay?
by a nation is deter
productive power, and its pro
measured by its natural
and the wisdom with
energy is expended. With
the individual, the more
in unprofitable employ
is left for that employ
able.
to produce iron in
ton to raise wheat; and
here from England at
tariff)—wherein lies the
a tariff tax on
per ton just for the sake
dig iron at a cost of $35
let us raise wheat at $20
it for English iron at
other words under free
produce nearly twice as
same work in raising
iron out of Ameri
merely cite this as an illus
of fact there is no good
almost all raw materials
produced as cheaply in the
anywhere. The people
however, that such is not
justify that infamous
growth called the trust.
producers of raw materials,
facturers, too, combine with
make prices to a limit just
the imported article, duty.

England or any other foreign
us with goods as soon as
tariff laws are repealed, to the
American producers, is another
"rot." The very idea
here from abroad pre
will have produced some
for them. I have a better
countrymen than to believe
to think that we will get
from neighbor nations
nothing will come to our
things as they can pro
than we, and nothing will
except such as we
cheaper than they,
exchange will involve
benefit. Thus you see
productive power of any
be attained, except upon
free trade. When I say
productive power of any nation
combined productive power of
of the nation—for they alone
are but social parasites.
that some men in this coun
their millions at a rate
history, and others growing
by successive toil for a pit
barely keeps body and soul of
and little children to
from the want of an equitable
the wealth produced among
not that we do not produce
enough and to spare. The ques
low taxation has nothing to
except as previously shown. The
of wealth is not the subject of
Were I writing upon the sub
wrong of our present sys
distribution of wealth, I could
you the evils and show you the

S. B. RIGGEN.

AND AMERICAN MANNERS.

that Americans Cannot Bear
English Women Use.

The Forum.

ever reconcile a cis-Atlantic
heartiness with which another
English lady will talk frankly
and of "cleaning herself." It
complaint made by Lord Mel
London beauties, that they
much of their natural history.
any well-educated Americans
two Southern lady novelists
the word "nigger," but
literature and speech it seems uni
employs it through all his
and even so graceful a writer
Mrs. Ewing uses it in her pretty

has the very offensive word
and one finds and hears it every
"is a rule," writes James Payne,
in the New York *Independent*,
people that stink of money." So in
Americans are constantly placed in
position of being lectured for
perception" by writers whose
manners offend us at every
highest, the most gifted are not
offensiveness of language. When
most eminent English poets say
verse that it was "rot" at a time
odious Anglicism had not yet
Atlantic, it seemed to my startled
as if the Venus of Milo had opened
lips and had begun to curse
is that such phrases reach us
rapidly, and take root among us
No doubt America fur
slang to England also, and we
London to hear it for the first
cultivated lips. But it must be
that pugilists and circus riders
to be found so frequently in
and thus our opportunities
up their flowers of speech are
than in London. But it must
in justice, that this lack of
the Englishman is at the
not merely of many demerits,
of his most conspicuous vir
of his energetic self-as
American errs in the opposite
both faults and virtues are
case, to the quality of being

Reporters They Have Out
West.

Chicago Mail.

a former Chicago news
is here with the St. Louis re
Mr. Sanders is the young
the Southern hotel was
a fire-escape and dragged
a chamber girl. As they
the fire-escape, Mr. San
her name, and age, and
salary, and when the poor
he threatened to take
a newspaper man on the
"and if I don't get
my editor won't believe
the story of your thrill
reputation of being
this poem."

COMMERCIAL.

SATURDAY, July 21.

Merchandise arrivals by rail includes: 11 bdles agricultural implements, 8 separators, 4 engines, 6 car loads railroad material, 102 pkges hardware, 11 bdles fence wires, 44 bdles barbed wires, 3 bdles iron, 3 car loads machinery, 84 bdles axe handles, 3 bdles telegraph wire, 14 bdles wooden wares, 163 pkges tobacco, 6 cases cigars, 20 cases stationery, 2 pkges book paper, 4 bxs pasteboard, 1 bx paper, 6 cs books, 81 cs boots and shoes, 22 pkges glassware, 5 pkges drugs, 17 pkges medicine, 11 pkges dry goods, 23 cs clothing, 1 car load and 21 bdles furniture, 8 pianos, 7 crts baby carriages, 42 pkges rubber goods, 1 cs guns, 1 cs cartridges, 1 cs sporting goods, 3 cs perfumery, 3 bdles leather, 2 cs clocks, 10 bdles cotton yarn, 6 pkges saws, 5 pumps, 2 cs notions and 6 car loads lime rock.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS—Past twenty-four hours include: 4921 ctls wheat, 765 bbls flour, 374 ctls millstuff, 19,979 lbs wool, 207 ctls oats, 121 bales hay, 40 pkgs eggs, 6 pkges leather, 341 pkges fruit, 650 lbs hides, 37 hd cattle and 194 hd sheep.

WHEAT—Public cables are generally firm in tone to small business. New York ranges ⅛ to ⅜c higher, while Chicago options are shade lower. San Francisco ruled steady to a moderate movement. The local market appears steady, with more disposition to buy within market limits. Valley quotable, $1 22½@1 25; Walla Walla, $1 16@1 18.

FREIGHTS—The report mentioned yesterday of the taking of a vessel now at San Francisco for Columbia river loading has not been confirmed. An iron bark on the "en route" list has been fixed for next season loading. At San Francisco 3 spot vessels were taken up at 28s 9d@30s, an advance over last quoted rate. The disengaged spot tonnage at that port is now of small proportions.

GREEN FRUITS—Arrivals by the San Francisco steamer, which were quite free, were rapidly disposed of to-day. Quote grapes $1@1 25 a box; watermelons, $5 a dozen; cantaloupes, $4 75@5 per crate.

SWEET POTATOES—The second lot of new this season came in to-day. Quote 6c per pound.

EGGS—Plenty and market has a weak undertone. Quote 22½c.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The stock market to-day was the dullest that has been seen for the past three weeks, and though there was a firm tone during most of the session, final changes are for insignificant fractions in a great majority of stocks. There was no interest in trading, outside of a few specialties, and the fluctuations reflected on operations of traders only.

Governments were dull and firm.

MONEY, BONDS AND STOCKS.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Money on call easy at 1@1½, closed 1½. Prime mercantile paper, 4@6. Sterling exchange, steady; $4 86¾ for sixty day bills; $4 88¾ for demand.

BONDS.

U. S. 4s (reg.)	127¼	U. S 4½s (coupon)	107⅝
U. S. 4s (coupon)	127¾	Pacific 6s	119½
U. S. 4½s (reg.)	107⅜		

STOCKS.

American Express	108	Northwestern	109⅝
Canada Pacific	56¼	Oregon Imp	64
Canada Southern	50⅞	O. R. & N.	94
Central Pacific	32½	Transcontinental	25⅝
Burlington	114½	Pacific Mail	35¼
Del. & Lackawanna	133⅝	Reading	61⅞
Denver & Rio Grde	17	Rock Island	105⅝
Erie	26⅝	St. Paul	70
Lake Shore	92⅞	Texas Pacific	23½
Louisville & Nashvl	59	Union Pacific	56⅝
Michigan Central	81⅞	U. S. Express	75
Kansas & Texas	13¼	Wells-Fargo	138
Northern Pacific	25¾	Western Union	78⅞
N. P. Preferred	56⅛		

MONEY MARKETS.

LONDON, July 21.—Consols, 99 11-16d. Silver bullion per ounce, 42d. Bank rate of discount, 2½ per cent.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Silver bullion, per ounce, 91⅛c: sterling exchange, long, $4 87½; short, $4 89; bonds, 4s, 127¼; 4½s, 107¾.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Transfers, 17½; sterling exchange, 60 days, $4 86¾; do documentary, $4 86.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS REPORT.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.

Ophir	6 50	S Nevada	3 40
Mexican	3 70	Utah	1 40
G & C	2 80	Bullion	1 15
B. & B	4 10	S Belcher	4 20
Con Cala	10 12	Justice	1 10
Savage	3 65	Union	3 65
Choliar	2 85	Challenge	5 62
H. & N.	6 00	N. B. Isle	3 70
C Point	4 30	Nev. Queen	7 12
Yellow Jacket	4 40	Bodie	2 00
Belcher	3 90	Overman	1 85
Confidence	18 62		

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Receipts—Wheat, 12,300 ctls; flour, 27,500 qr sks; oats, 350 ctls; barley, 622 ctls; potatoes, 6900 sks.

Chartered—For U. K. Havre or Antwerp—Br ship Jubilee, iron, 223 tons at 28s 9d; Br ship Troop, iron, 1526 tons at 30s; Br ship Great Victoria, iron, 2268 tons at 28s 9d; Br ship Slieve Donald, steel, 1788 tons (prior arrival) at 26s 3d. Nor bk Orion for spars from Puget sound to London.

Wheat—Fairly active and steady; shipping demand improving. Quote No. 1 shipping $1 35@1 37½; options, smaller business done to-day. Buyer year, 900 tons at $1 52; 100 at $1 52⅛.

Barley—Fair demand, prices steady. Feed choice, 80c; No. 1, 77½c; common to fair, 72½@75c. Options: Buyer year, 93c; buyer season, $1 00⅜.

Oats—Rather neglected. Dealers generally talk lower prices. Quote feed $1 22½@1 35.

Millstuffs—Scarce and firm.

Butter and Eggs—Steady; quotations unchanged.

Bags—Nothing new to report; prices nominal.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Wheat firmer; opened 89⅝c August and September, 90⅝c October. Closed—89⅜c July and August, 89⅝c September, 90⅛c October.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW YORK, July 21.—The petroleum market opened firm at 84⅛c, and after a slight decline in early trading became strong, and advanced to 84⅜c. A selling movement, in the absence of buying orders, then caused a decline, on which the market closed weak, at 83⅝c.

Mining shares closed: Amador $2, Best & Belcher $4, Colorado Con. $8, Eureka Consolidated $6, Gould & Curry $2 70, Homestake $10 50, Mexican $3 70, Navajo $1 75, Ophir $6 37, Savage $4 35, Silver King $1 30, Small Hopes $1, Adams Consolidated $2 50, Crown Point $4 10, Consolidated California & Virginia $9 75, El Cristo $1, Hale & Norcross $6, Iron Silver $3 60, Mono $1 25, North Belle Isle $3 50, Plymouth $8, Sierra Nevada $3 35, Santiago $3 25, Union Consolidated $3 60.

Hops—Dull; California, 7@12c.

Coffee—Spot fair Rio, dull and nominal at 14½c; options 10@15 points higher, but very quiet; sales, 14,000 bags; July $11 25@11 30; August $10 50@10 55; September $9 95@10.

Sugar—Very firm; refined quiet and firm; granulated 7⅜c.

Copper, lead and tin unchanged.

CHICAGO MARKETS.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Receipts of wheat at seven primary points past twenty-four hours were 145,000 bushels, and shipments 225,000 bushels.

Wheat firm; opened 83¼c July, 80¼c August, 79⅝c September, 80⅞c October. Noon—83⅞c July, 80¼ August, 79⅞c September, 80⅛c August. Closed—88⅛c July, 80⅛c August, 79⅞c September, 80⅛c October.

Provisions—Pork, $13 62½ August; lard, $8 42½ August; ribs, $7 87½ August.

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 21.—Cattle—Receipts 4000; slow and a shade lower; steers, $3 75@5 75; stockers and feeders, $2@5 75; Texas cattle, $1 75@4 25.

Hogs—Receipts 9000; a shade lower; mixed, $5 80@6 20; heavy, $5 90@6 40; light, $5 85@6 25.

Sheep—Receipts 3000; slow and 10c lower; natives, $3@4 25; Westerns, shorn, $3 80@4; Texans, shorn, $3@3 90.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

BEERBOHM GRAIN REPORT.

LONDON, July 21.—Floating cargoes, firm. Cargoes on passage firm but not active. Number of wheat cargoes arrived off coast since last report 2, waiting 9, sold 1. Weather in England unsettled.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Spot wheat in moderate demand. 3 P. M.—Spot wheat steady; demand fair, offerings light. Options higher; No. 1 California, 6s 9d July; 6s 9½d August; 6s 10½d September; 6s 10½d October and November; 6s 11d December.

PARIS, July 21.—Spot wheat firm. Flour a turn dearer.

LIVERPOOL GRAIN MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, July 21.—Wheat, firm; demand fair; holders offer sparingly. Corn, steady, demand fair.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

TACOMA, July 20.—Sailed—Ship Oriental, San Francisco; ship Topgallant, San Francisco.

PORT HADLOCK, July 20.—Sailed—Ger bk Wally for Melbourne.

ASTORIA, July 21, 3 P. M.—Steamer Willamette arrived in, 3:20 left up; steamer Signal passed out 5 P. M. Weather clear, wind west.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Arrived—Bk Aureola, Columbia river; schr Letitia, Seattle; ship Ivanhoe, Seattle; ship St. Nicholas, Tacoma; schr Maria E. Smith, Tacoma; bk Tidal Wave, Utsalady. Sailed—Stmr State of California, Portland; bk Northwest, Port Madison.

FOREIGN PORTS.

MALIN HEAD, July 21—Passed 18th—Br bk Dinapore, Portland for Londonderry.

THE HOTELS.

HOLTON.

E Rogers, wf, ch & maid, Lower California
F R Courtwright, Dallas
C Caster, Tacoma
C Vogel, do
T B White, do
J E Miller, Pittsburg
S Street, San Francisco
H Atkinson, do
J E Strickland, do
P S Stinson, Chicago
M B McMahon, San Fran
E Seelbach, Greely
W H Parry, Salem
G F Williams, city
J Ditelburn, Astoria
E J Lanning, do
Mrs O B Smith, do
Dr J Tuttle, do
I W Case, do
M J Kinney, do
J Roe, Big Rapids
N E Skinner, Vancouver
H C Coe, Hood River

QUIMBY.

John Mack, Sheldon, Ill
J E Connell, Zalenpi
C Harrington, Kansas
R H Miller, do
F M Kirby, Hailey
E Hofstad, Astoria
Mrs McIntyre, city
R Berry, do
M Ham, do
G Jones, Ellensburg
J S Barrett, Montana
W C Mason & w, McMinn
P J Patterson, Wisconsin
W R Smirk, Montana
J Robinson, St Paul
F P Temple, Mass
D Skinner, Astoria
W H Edwards, Scappoose
J Bolander, Tacoma
W P Rice, do
C F Hammand, Eureka
T W Fullman, do
E Williams, do
F Robinson, San Fran
J S Bigelow, do
J Brereton, do
H Wicks, do
W Post, do
H B Small, no
R V Lee, do
C M Hamilton, Ills
A Trimble, San Fran
I Forbes, Iowa
J G Wright, Wash Terr
J G Wright, do
R Markham, Mich
F Bagwell, Iowa
C A Rose, Centerville
E Purtill, Seattle
W N Burnell, Omaha

GILMAN.

Chas Silent, Los Angeles
D M McFarland, do
Mrs P H Binn, San Fran
J Rosenberg, do
J A Moreland, do
E J Cally, do
W Cookson, do
J Mayerstein, do
J Jacobi, do
H E Lewis, do
Capt Olssan, do
Mrs Olssan, do
I Hyman, do
J H Daniels, do
Mrs Daniels, do
Mrs J Scott, do
Peter Hawey, do
Ben Latz, do
W H Musgrove, Sauvies
F W Carroll, Park City
M P Collender, Knappton
Mrs Collender, do
H W Holden, Detroit
H R Osborne, Los Ang
P S Magowan, Boston
H B Hopkins, Philadelpa
G V Swartman & w, Pasda
I T Reese, Tacoma
S Hirsch, Des Moines
T A White, N Y
C F Whaley, St Paul
W G Paine, do
Ike Hauser, Texas
J J Hall, St Paul
G R Cleveland, Chicago
R W Towart, Philadelpa
C Wagner, Oregon City
M E Carll, do
Mrs J E Walter, Ohio
Miss M E Hyde, do

ST. CHARLES.

J Hullett, Vane
M M Barker & w, Arlin'n
T Patterson, Sauvies
J G Rhodes, Nebraska
D A Levens, Canyonville
E Laben & Bro, Cascades
F W Rayburn, San Fran
G M Hanson, do
A Boutelle, do
G Cooper, do
J A Lacy, Montreal
H J Fisher, Dalles
Ketz, Walla Walla
Dr E B Mills, Nebraska
Miss F G Grey, do
D C Ireland, Astoria
J H D Gray, do
W B Shaw, Bridal Veil
M Morgan & w, S F
A Ames, do
Miss M Cooper, Dixon
Miss D Cooper, do
Mrs Yest, Vane
T Burnett, Ohio
A A Whitney, Ohio
A H George, St Helens
H Warren, Maxwells
H Reid, Maple Dell
I D Miller, Millers
B L Holley, La Grande
F A Ledden, Tennessee
W O Webb, do
C H Hoffmann, Kalama
W F Dugan, Salem
C Yetteeb, do
H Reed, do
Mrs M Kettinger, Seattle
G M Mills, do
J L Given, Oakland
D M French & w, The D'ls
Mrs Brown, do
Mrs Renis, do
J A Jones, San Francisco
J H Kay, La Louis
H P Maxwell, do
J L Turner, do
C M Hopkins, Aberdeen
T Boyd & w, Sacramento
Miss Atkinson, Tacoma
J H Stone & w, Ind'an'lis
Mrs Parks, San Jose
F A Cummings, Albany
H S Wood, Omaha
C A Wise, Omaha

ESMOND.

P W Morris, Bridgport
D H Tripp, Peoria
J B Smith, do
W S Emmal, Ky
Dr T Slater, Cal
G Stevenson, Cascades
A J Remington, W T
A Simon, S F
J H Hall, Tacoma
W W Boughton, S F
W W Weeks, Ruby City
B J Naily, Minneapolis
D McIntosh, do
Jas Dennis, Omaha
E Hamsie, London
Mrs Hamsie, do
Miss Hamsie, do
R W Hillier, N Y
A C Carter, Seattle
J G Park & w, Ohio
J R Presinger, do
Miss D Littlemier, Cal
F M Hoyt, do
J L Gillett, Kansas
C W Collins, do
G Swartworth & w, do
J W Davis, do
W H Hazzard, St Paul
J A Tmith,
H West, Scappoose
G H Walker, Rochester
W A Blakeney, Iowa
A L Anderson & w, Md
W S Eimer & w, Md
E B Webber, Omaha
C K Barker, St Paul
M Clauber, San Diego
W Beltman & w, W T
W A Williams, Wal Wal
B K Block, Ohio
G E Bayless, St Paul
H G Nischbien, do
B Davis, co
C W Townsend, Ky
J E Hooper, Mo
W N Falling, N Y
J Glover & w, Spokane
Ike Lyons, Vancouver
F W Hunter, New York
D D Brown, do
N N Camp, do
H S Hagan, San Fran
J N Shannon, do
J J McManus, do
C Mylins, do
Chas Caro, do
F Gartner,
P D Wilson & dr, Tacoma
F W McLeod & w, do
J Price, Scappoose

INTERNATIONAL.

Miss Switzer, Scappoose
Miss Smith, do
E Marshall, do
F M Tucker, Illinois
J W Scott, Burlington
F T Stafford, do
I White & wife, Mass
L Eshelman, Indiana
W C Jackson, do
R H Riddle, California
Mrs S Smith, do
F Maddock, do
J O'Keefe, do
J O West, do
Mrs K E Watson & son, do
Mrs M C Dailey, do
N Schafer, do
J F Allen, do
O D Allen, do
G W English, do
B Palmer, do
Mrs C M Palmer, do
Mrs Anderson & 2bs, do
T A House & w, do
L Wike, do
A W Lambert, do
H S Marsh, do
N G Marsh, do
P Haggerty, do
R R Hachney, Oregon Cy
O Lovejoy, do
J A Cook, do
H Howe, do
P Chirado, Idaho
A Werter, do
O Carlson, do
Mrs Landers & 2c, Arlingtn
Mrs Chrisien & c, Camden
Miss A Johnston, Pocatello
D Thomas, Nebraska
Mrs Schrader & 5 ch, Kan
Mrs Limbo, Omaha
C Eames, Hillsboro
J A Moore, Ohio
C Gillman, do
F Morse, Bangor
G H Morse, do
Geo Oliver, Cloverdale
G B Courtright, do
M M Hopkins, Baker City
G W Watkins, do
Bill Gumlan, do
A E Baldwin, Corvallis
A J Frickir, New York
Geo Crampton, do
Mrs Forsbery, Tacoma
W C Johnston & bro, Kelso
J D Johnston, do
Miss L Jennings, do
Miss Johnston, do
W D Fillen, do
H Cook, Walla Walla
C Wellner, Eugene
J Robbins, Spokane
T A Wheeler, do
H L Freeze, Seattle
J W Harris, do
S E Carlson, Sweden
D Wessels, do
Mrs W C Stewart, Astoria
J Robin, do
E Russel, do
G A Billing, Minnesota
J Mitchell, do
J B Talbot, do
J A Rodgers & w, Nebraska
H S Nelson, do
F Graham, do
F H Rogers & w, do
Mrs Olsen & 3 ch, Nebras

Klappenbach German Band, Berlin:
Fred B Klappenbach,
Alex Klappenbach,
Fred Klappenbach, Jr,
Anna Klappenbach.
Eliza Klappenbach,
Jos Klappenbach,
Ernest Klappenbach,

MERCHANTS'.

B H Cronk & fam, Ills
D P Hawthorn & son, do
M Morris, Nebraska
John Selly, Omaha
T Tuttle, do
M J Jenness & fam, Ver
O O Patton, U S N
H Hobbs, Baltimore
M Loeb, San Fran
O P Larrison, do
J O Coffman, Cali
S Hampson, do
A R Fisher, do
Mrs F Sehl, Victoria
P J Sehl, do
M Littlewood, do
C Jones, New York
C J Harrison, Mass
H H Moreton, do
G A Billings, St Paul
W B Bates, do
E S Lyle, Dalles
C H Sholes & wf, Iowa
G M Savage & wf, Olym
W Coffey, Legrande
A J Liland, do
J M Reed, Tennessee
F Parker, The Dalles
J F Tranna, Cascades
J Kestby, Arkansas
P Nolan, Ontario
T Ricks & wf, Dalles
J Vaughan do
J W Priestley, do
J Walsh, Tacoma
J McIntosh, Montreal
A Harrison, San Fran
T Johnson, do
J Higgins, do
B D Devine, do
D Springer, do
A Proctor, do
M Martin, do
H J Appjohn, do
M Noonan, do
P Harvey, Montana
C Leslie, do
T D McGinnis, do
H O'Neill, Louisiana
R P Sewell, Maine
T Lewis, New York
S Greeman, Conn
C J Smith & fam, Mass
P Flynn, Tacoma
F M Donnelly, do
Miss Swanson, do
W Thompson, do
W W Dyer, do
C J Jarvis, do
A L Morris, do
J H Hall, do
P P Tobin, Ireland
D Nagle, Conn
A J Curman, B C
C Stewart, Hillsboro
Mrs Stewart, do
Mrs L Job, do
W Gaylord & wf, Oregon
Mrs L Morgan, San Fran
S Collins & fam do
J Dyke, do
W E Jackson, Colorado
A S Vanalstine, Winnipeg
H H Hutton, B C
Miss Hutton, do
C C Smith, do
H S Cole, Indiana
W B Joseph, Salem
F Kayberg, do
G Bothwell, Montreal
T J Whitcomb, do
C W Tullis, Tacoma
W C McKenzie, do
H Kuhn, do
T C Cook, do
D W Hutchinson, do
P Wood, do
J P Looney, Tennessee
T Wright, Michigan
J S Wright, do

Probably Angels' Tears.

New York Sun.

The latest meteor story is one that is alleged to have fallen near Kiew, Russia, and which, when broken open, is said to have been found full of small diamonds.

IMPOLITENESS OF WOMEN.

Here is a Writer Who Maintains That Women Lack in Courtesy.

New York Epoch.

"What is the influence upon woman that should make her more selfish, impolite and inconsiderate of others than men are? No one will deny that most men treat pleasantly the clerks who wait upon them. For the most part men deal with clerks on a basis of equality for the time being. With women the case is different. Your woman making purchases 'puts on an air,' as the phrase goes, when she confronts her servitor. She may have been at the instant smiling and mirthful with her companion, yet she is almost certain to adopt either a cold and haughty manner as she prepares to address the saleswoman. How many men are there who will not recall when they have whispered: 'Why make the poor creature pull down all that stuff if you don't mean to buy?' the answer has been something like this: 'Why should not she do what I ask? Why should not I see the things if I want to?' or, 'What else is she paid for?' This unwarranted behavior toward a large class of humanity is a conspicuous feature of what is called shopping, and women prefer shopping to almost every other joy on earth.

The rudeness of women in crowds surpasses that of men in the same assemblies of every walk of life. They push, elbow their way and struggle for advantage over those beside and before them in the constricted entrances and passages of shopping-stores, railroad platforms and wherever they find their way opposed, though every one around them is in the same situation. They often use what physical strength they have and bring to its aid (probably because they feel its insufficiency) outspoken appeals, comments and complaints. In the accidents and annoyances of every-day existence the masses of women exhibit less patience and less politeness than the masses of men. When passersby jostle against them an apology is by no means as nearly often satisfying or well received as with the same number of men under similar circumstances. The reader must have noticed this when he has been the offender; but the widest means for noting the fact, open to those of us who seldom offend in these ways, is in hearing the comments of ladies we are with or close to when such accidents occur. The most petulant and sometimes savage ejaculations follow the offense, and the ordinary man is quite apt to be astonished at the temper women display and the freedom with which they exhibit it under such circumstances.

What is the explanation of this difference in the behavior of the sexes? There certainly is a tendency to greater gallantry toward the gentle sex than obtained in ruder times; but is not this more than offset by the growing independence of women arising from the opening of numberless vocations to them? In these two new conditions are found the main changes in the relation of women to the world around us. Is it to either of these that their rudeness is due? Or is it to both?

MODESTY IN A JAPANESE INN.

Bath Regulations That Result in Confusion on the Part of the Stranger.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The bathroom of a Japanese inn is as public and open to the world as the kitchen, generally without any door, and with glass walls or screens at the most. In passing through to the rooms back or going upstairs one always has the bath in view; often a large tank, where three or four can socially dip together. From the late afternoon until midnight or later there is always a splashing in the bathroom and steam issuing from its open door, as the natives stand immersion in boiling water with the greatest glee and always have it at geyser temperature. Often the tub is a small one, and then several people take turns in the same bath water. Foreigners being known to be queer on the subject of bathing, preferring to bathe alone and unseen, and to have fresh water each time, are generally invited in first.

The master, as they call the masculine head of the party, was invited to the bath room at Mishima at 5 o'clock the first afternoon. He found it a doorless, glass-sided apartment, but the landlord quieted him by bringing in a folding screen about three feet high and setting it between the tub and the general view of the office, corridor, garden and main street. A too vigorous sweep of the bather's arm knocked the screen down, and the foreigner had to drop to his chin in water and call for help. The two girls who were sorting tea ran in and set the screen up, as coolly and as much without thought as a home servant would go in to put up the blower on the parlor grate. There are harrowing stories still handed down of the experiences of early travelers in the interior, who had the whole tea house and town crowd to the bath room of an inn, and filled the air with their admiration of the beautiful white skin of the foreign bather.

Fiction to Suit.

Albany Argus.

"Give me a ten-cent love story with a blonde heroine and Indians in it. Don't give me a detective story," she said.

We were both in a newsdealer's store on Hudson avenue. I looked up and saw the really intelligent face of a lady perhaps 35 years old. She was handsomely dressed. She scanned all the yellow-covered literature, but threw them aside, saying she had read them all.

"Here's just what you want," the dealer said, as he then threw down a ten-cent book, entitled "Snaky Snodgrass, the Scout and Lover of Blind Man's Gulch." She hadn't read that, and off she went with it.

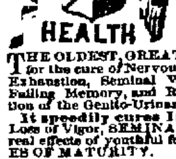
"Do you sell many of such books?" I asked.

"Oh! yes," he said, "and I have sold no less than fifty of them to the married lady you saw leave the store just now. But she hangs on pretty well."

"What do you mean by hanging on?"

"Well, after married women read about twenty-five of such books there is generally a row in the family, and the wife leaves the husband to look for the kind of hero she has often read about in books, and, of course, these separations hurt my business. I estimate that twenty-five of such books will make a romantic woman leave her husband and go hero searching. The married woman who has just bought 'Snaky Snodgrass' hangs on pretty well. Perhaps she hasn't struck the right book yet. These books break up more families than anything I know of."

Pullman reservations made for all points east via the Northern Pacific Railroad. Office, No. 2 Washington street.



LIEBIG'S
Wonderful
GERMAN
Invigorator.

THE OLDEST, GREATEST AND BEST REMEDY for the cure of Nervous and Physical Debility, Vital Exhaustion, Seminal Weakness, Loss of Manhood, Failing Memory, and Relaxed and Enfeebled Condition of the Genito-Urinary Organs.

It speedily cures Impotence, Early Decay, Loss of Vigor, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, and all the real effects of youthful follies and abuse, or EXCESSES OF MATURITY.

It permanently prevents all unnatural loss from the system, as thousands can attest who have used the Remedy in the past quarter of a century which it has been before the public.

It is indeed a wonderful remedy—toning the nerves, strengthening the muscles, checking the waste, invigorating the whole system, and restoring the afflicted to HEALTH and HAPPINESS.

The reason so many cannot be cured of Weakness and the above diseases is owing to complication called PROSTATORRHEA with Hyperæsthesia, which requires special treatment.

DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2, with one peculiar special treatment, is the only possible cure for PROSTATORRHEA. By it MANHOOD is restored and the hand of time moved back from age to youth.

Price of either Invigorator, $2. Case of six bottles, $10. Sent to any address covered securely from observation.

Dr. Liebig & Co. treat successfully by Homeopathy every form of SPECIAL, PRIVATE or CHRONIC DISEASES without mercury or nauseous drugs. If vitality is drained from the body, numerous diseases follow that baffle ordinary medical treatment. If allowed to continue, the unnatural loss causes Consumption, Diabetes, Bright's Disease, Insanity, etc. Cures guaranteed. Diseases of the Genito-Urinary organs, kidneys, liver and bladder specially treated. DISEASES OF WOMEN SPEEDILY CURED.

Qualified and Responsible.—Dr. Liebig & Co., from Europe, are regular college educated physicians, and are now in their nineteenth year of special practice.

If pimples appear on the face and body, if you become listless and easily tired and exhausted, look out for the complication with Seminal Weakness, discovered at the LIEBIG DISPENSARY, known as Prostatorrhea. DR. LIEBIG'S INVIGORATOR No. 2 is the only known remedy for the above complication, Prostatorrhea.

Most powerful electric belts free to patrons.

To prove the wonderful power of the Invigorator, a $2 bottle given or sent free.

Consultation free and private.

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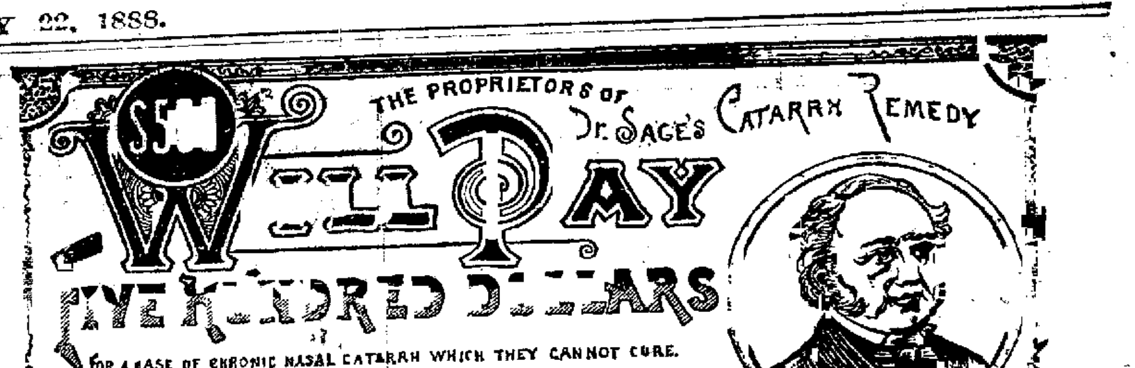
$500
THE PROPRIETORS OF Dr. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY
WILL PAY
FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS
FOR A CASE OF CHRONIC NASAL CATARRH WHICH THEY CANNOT CURE.
SOLD BY DRUGGISTS 50 CENTS.
The Only Guaranteed Cure

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CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

EXCITING CAUSES. In consequence of repeated attacks of acute catarrh, or "cold in the head," as it is usually termed, the mucous membranes of the nose and the air-passages of the head become permanently thickened, the mucous follicles or glands diseased, and their functions either destroyed or very much deranged. Although chronic catarrh is most commonly brought on in the manner above stated, it sometimes makes its appearance as a sequel of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, or other eruptive fevers, or shows itself as a local manifestation of scrofulous or other taints in the system.

HOW IT BEGINS. In the early stages of the disease, the patient may be annoyed by "only a slight dropping into the throat," as many express it, the amount of the discharge from the air-passages of the head at this stage of the disease being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases the discharge is thick, ropy, and tough, requiring frequent and strong efforts in the way of blowing and spitting, to remove it from the throat, in which it frequently lodges. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating, and profuse. The nose may be "stopped up" from the swollen and thickened condition of the lining mucous membrane, so as to necessitate respiration through the mouth, giving to the voice a disagreeable "nasal twang." From the nature of the obstruction in this condition, it is useless for the sufferer to endeavor to clear the passage by blowing the nose; this only tends to render a bad matter worse, by increasing the irritation and swelling of the already thickened lining membrane. The swelling of the mucous membrane does not in all cases become so great as to cause obstruction to respiration through the affected passages. In some cases, the patient suffers from headache the greater portion of the time, or experiences a dull, heavy, disagreeable fullness or pressure in the head, with a confusion of his ideas, which render him quite unfit for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who are otherwise amiable is often rendered irritable or morose and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such an extent in some cases as to result in insanity. The sense of smell is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the senses of taste and of hearing are not unfrequently more or less affected.

OZÆNA; OR, ULCERATED CATARRH. The ulcerous or more aggravated stage of the disease, from the offensive odor that frequently attends it, is denominated *Ozæna*.

The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of chronic catarrh becomes so acrid, unhealthy, and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by excoriation and ulceration of the delicate membrane which lines the air-passages in the head. Although commencing in this membrane, the ulceration is not confined to it, but gradually extends in depth, until it frequently involves all the component structures of the nose—cartilage and bone, as well as fibrous tissues. As the ulceration extends up among the small bones, the discharge generally becomes profuse and often excessively fetid, requires the frequent use of the handkerchief, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable to both himself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough brownish incrustations, or hardened lumps, are many times formed in the head, by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharges. These lumps are sometimes so large and tough that it is with great difficulty that they can be removed. They are usually discharged every second, fourth, or fifth day, but only to be succeeded by another crop.

DECAYED BONES. Portions of cartilage and bone, or even entire bones, often die, slough away, and are discharged, either in large flakes, or blackened, half-decayed, and crumbly pieces; or, as is much more commonly the case, in the form of numerous minute particles, that escape with the discharge and are unobserved. It is painfully unpleasant to witness the ravages of this terrible disease, and observe the extent to which it sometimes progresses. Holes are eaten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excavated into the solid bones of the face; in such cases only the best and most thorough treatment will check the progress and fatal termination of the disease.

LEADS TO DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Catarrh, and ozæna, are liable to be complicated, not only by the system, blood, and fluids, suffering from scrofulous or other taints, as has already been pointed out, but also by an extension of the diseased condition to other parts beyond the air-passages of the head.

THROAT DISEASE. The acrid, irritating, and poisonous discharge, which runs down over the delicate lining membrane of the *pharynx* (throat), produces in this sensitive locality a diseased condition similar to that existing in the air-passages of the head. The back of the throat may be pale, or of a dark-red color. In the advanced stages, its surface will be studded with very small ulcers, which, as seen through the mouth, look like small pimples or "canker sores," for which they are often mistaken. The patient may at times experience a tickling sensation in the throat, with perhaps a slight cough. The voice is often more or less affected, and the tonsils often become enlarged.

EXTENDS TO LARYNX. The acrid, poisonous discharge which drops into the throat from the head is, by the act of inspiration, drawn into the larynx, or still lower down into the trachea (wind-pipe). In this way the disease creeps along the air-passages, the acrid, poisonous discharge arousing in its track the same irritation, inflammation, thickening, and ulceration, of the lining membrane, which characterize the disease in other portions of the air-passages. When affecting the larynx, the case is usually attended with more or less cough, which is sometimes very severe; at other times, only a slight hacking. Tenderness in the affected regions, hoarseness, and loss or partial suppression of voice, are common to this stage of the disease.

BRONCHITIS AND CONSUMPTION. We have already detailed the manner in which the throat, larynx, and trachea, in succession, become affected from catarrh, or ozæna. By the same process of extension, the bronchial tubes, and lastly the *parenchyma*, or substance of the lungs, in their turn, become diseased, and bronchitis and consumption are firmly established. Tightness in the chest, with difficulty of breathing; soreness; darting, sharp, or dull, heavy pains, or a prickly, distressing sensation, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration,—are evidence that the bronchial tubes have become affected, and they should admonish the sufferer *that he is now standing on the stepping-stone to* CONSUMPTION, over which thousands annually tread, in their slow yet sure journey to the grave.

CATARRHAL DEAFNESS. By means of a small canal, called the *eustachian tube*, an air-passage and communication between the throat and the organs of hearing is formed. The inflammatory process follows along the mucous membrane lining this passage, thickening its structure, until the eustachian tube is closed. While the thickening of the mucous membrane is going on, and the passage is gradually becoming closed (and this process sometimes extends through several years), the patient will occasionally, while blowing the nose, experience a crackling noise in one or both ears, and hearing becomes dull, but returns suddenly, accompanied with a snapping sound, until, finally, hearing does not return, but remains permanently injured. In other cases the hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noises in the head, of every conceivable description, increasing the distress of the sufferer. The drum of the ear becomes ulcerated and perforated, and an offensive discharge is kept up by the internal ulceration.

DYSPEPSIA. A large portion of the acrid, poisonous, purulent discharge, which drops into the throat during sleep, is swallowed. This disturbs the functions of the stomach, causing weakness of that organ, and producing indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea, and loss of appetite. Many sufferers complain of a very distressing "gnawing sensation" in the stomach, or an "all gone" or "faint feeling," as they often express it.

SIGNS OF THE DISEASE.

All the symptoms given below, as well as others which have been previously stated and which it is not necessary here to repeat, are common to this disease in some of its stages or complications: yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or chronic bronchitis, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms here enumerated.

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH. Dull, heavy headache through the temples and above the eyes; indisposition to exercise; difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind upon any subject; lassitude; indifference respecting business, lack of ambition or energy; obstruction of nasal passages; discharges voluntarily falling into the throat, profuse, watery, acrid, thick and tenacious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, concrete blood and pus, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness of the nasal passages; dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, deafness, discharge from the ears, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, expectoration of putrid matter, spiculæ of bones, scabs from ulcers leaving surface raw, constant desire to clear the nose and throat, voice altered, nasal twang, offensive breath, impairment or total deprivation of the sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, nausea, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, raw throat, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy, and insanity.

PREDISPOSING CAUSES. Any thing which debilitates the system, or diminishes its powers of evolving animal heat and withstanding cold or sudden changes of atmospheric temperature, and other disease-producing agencies, renders the individual thus enfeebled very liable to catarrh. Among the most common debilitating agencies are a scrofulous condition of the system, or other impurities of the blood, exhaustive fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases, or those badly treated; exhaustive and unnatural discharges, intemperance, excessive study, adversity, grief, want of sleep, scrofulous and other taints of the system, which may have been inherited, having perhaps been handed down, even unto the third or fourth generation, to an innocent posterity from infected progenitors; too sudden rest after great and fatiguing exercise, and living in poorly ventilated apartments. These are among the most fruitful causes of those feeble, deranged, or impure conditions of the system to which catarrh so frequently owes its origin. Although the immediate or exciting cause is generally repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being neglected or improperly treated, "go on from bad to worse," yet the predisposing or real cause of the disease is, in the majority of cases, an enfeebled, impure, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, which invites the disease, and needs only the irritation produced in the nasal passages by an attack of cold, to kindle the flame and establish the loathsome malady.

CONSTITUTIONAL IN CHARACTER. Some sufferers from catarrh are convinced with difficulty that there exists in their system a weakness, impurity, or derangement of any kind, which permitted the disease to fasten itself upon them. They may not feel any great weakness, may not have any pimples, blotches, eruptions, swellings, or ulcers, upon their whole person; in fact, nothing about them that would, except to the skilled eye of the practical and experienced physician, indicate that their systems are weakened or deranged with bad humors; and yet such a fault may, and generally does, exist. As an ulcer upon the leg, or a "fever-sore," or an eruption upon the skin, may be the only outward sign of a fault in the system, so, frequently chronic catarrh is the only sign by which a bad condition of the system manifests itself in a manner that is perceptible to the sufferer himself, or to the non-professional observer. The finely-skilled physician, whose constant practice makes his perceptive faculties perfect in this direction, would detect the constitutional fault, as an experienced banker detects a finely-executed and dangerous bank-note which the unpracticed eye would pronounce genuine.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT,—Guaranteed Cure.

If you would remove an evil, *strike at its root.* As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our chief aim must be directed to *the removal of that cause.* The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of combining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a *thorough and persistent* internal use of blood-cleansing and tonic medicines.

LOCAL AGENT. As a local application for healing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and pleasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. Its ingredients are simple and harmless, yet when scientifically and skillfully combined, in just the right proportions, they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medicine. Like gunpowder, which is formed of a combination of saltpetre, sulphur, and charcoal, the ingredients are simple, but the product of their combination is wonderful in its effects. This Remedy is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bad smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus affording great comfort to those who suffer from this disease.

The reader's mind cannot be too strongly impressed with the importance of combining thorough constitutional with the local treatment of this disease. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily, and permanently, effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out, as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weaknesses.

CHIEF RELIANCE. In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with which it is so frequently complicated, as throat, bronchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and other taints, the wonderful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific effect upon the lining mucous membranes of the nasal and other air-passages, promoting the natural secretion of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate catarrh are diseases of the lining mucous membranes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them.

The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "helpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleanses, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, bronchial, and lung complications, when any such exist, but, from its specific effects upon the lining membrane of the nasal passages, it aids materially in restoring the diseased, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus eradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner it is *permanent.* The system is so purified, regulated, and strengthened, as to be strongly fortified against the encroachments of catarrh and other diseases. The effects of the Golden Medical Discovery upon the system will be gradual, and the alterative changes of tissue and function generally somewhat slow. They are not, however, less complete, radical, and lasting; and this constitutes its great merit. Under its influence all the secretions are aroused to carry the blood-poisons out of the system, the nutrition is promoted, and the patient finds himself gradually improving in flesh; his strength is built up, his lingering ailments dwindle away, and by and by, he finds his whole person has been entirely renovated and repaired, and he feels like a new man—a perfect being.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Price of Discovery $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00. Price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy 50 cents; half-dozen bottles $2.50.

A complete pamphlet Treatise on Catarrh, giving valuable hints as to clothing, diet, and other matters of importance, will be mailed, post-paid to any address, on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp. Address,

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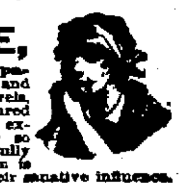

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THIRTEEN MAJORITY.

The Mills Bill Passes by a Vote of 162 to 149.

TWO REPUBLICANS VOTE FOR IT,

While Three Democrats Go with the Republicans—The Vote Preceded by a Long Speech by Mills—Congressional Notes.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The galleries in the house of representatives were crowded with spectators early this morning, attracted by the announcement that to-day would witness the close of the great tariff debate and the vote on the final passage of the Mills bill. Only the executive and diplomatic galleries were vacant. In addition to the crowded galleries a large attendance of members greeted Chairman Mills when he rose in his place to close the debate. Promptly at 11:30 the bill was called up and thereupon Mr. Mills, after offering two amendments intended to correct typographical errors in the bill, moved the previous question on them and they were adopted. He then proceeded to address the house, beginning by stating the condition of the finances of the government, placing the surplus at $129,000,000. This he said should arrest attention to the present unnecessary taxation drawn from the people and piled up in the treasury. It was taxation levied on the product of labor, and therefore it was an iniquity. This enormous amount of money was constantly lowering prices and piling an enormous load on labor and increasing the benefits of the privileged classes. How long, if this continues, would it be before stagnation would occur and bankruptcy and ruin stalk together over the land? The majority had attempted to bring before the house a bill to reduce this taxation and lessen the inflow of money into the treasury.

RELATIVE RATE OF DUTY.

By amendments made in committee of the whole the relative rate of duty had been placed at $42.90 on the hundred. This moderate bill had been met by a storm of denunciation and characterized as a free trade measure. Was $42.90 on the hundred free trade? What state had a 5 per cent rate of taxation? In the majority of states it did not exceed $1 on the hundred. The tariff of 1846 had been spoken of as free trade tariff.

Mr. Mills then took up the bill in detail. He began with the chemical schedule, where the rate of duty had been reduced from $33.87 to $28.17. On earthenware and crockeryware the reduction had been $7 on the hundred. They called that free trade. If $50 on the hundred was free trade, in God's name, what was protection?

The sugar schedule was next to the largest reduction in the bill—larger than in hemp, jute, iron and in everything except wool. But the bill had been called a sectional measure. To get six millions of protection on sugar the government had to collect fifty-eight millions of tariff duties.

The reduction was $1 a hundred on cotton goods. Was not that moderate? The duty still remains at $39.07.

THE WOOL SCHEDULE.

In wools and woolens the reduction was $20 on the hundred, and most of that had been caused by placing wool on the free list. The manufacturers would get free wool and 40 per cent. protection, or 5 per cent. more than he now gets; and still they said the bill was a free trade measure. Articles amounting to $20,000,000 had been placed on the free list and $6,390,000 in that was wool. Cotton had been the chief product of this country, yet the republican party had put it on the free list, and they were right, but when it was proposed to touch wool the combination that made the protective tariff was struck, and they said "You shall not touch it."

The next article on the free list was tin plate—$5,200,000. Not a pound was produced in this country. The committee proposed to give this money to the consumer, yet their action was called free trade. If that was free trade make the most of it.

Salt was the next. Because a few people were interested the committee was stigmatized as free traders for putting it on the free list.

Burlap was not made in this country, and had been placed on the free list.

Hemp and jute made up $1,700,000 of the free list. With all the milk that could be given this baby industry, it had failed to grow. It was dying, and must soon disappear. The republicans had used the same argument in favor of striking down the sugar industry.

Opium had $108,000. It had been placed on the free list.

Cotton ties and bristles, the latter produced in Russia, had also been placed on the free list.

A food product, currants, that concerned no laborer in this country, had been placed on the free list. Yet the committee had been taunted with being free traders. Their opponents said "If you want anything free, take a free drink of whisky." [Applause.]

The tax on express companies, on telephone companies, on all the wealth of the country, had been removed, but none of the taxes on labor had been removed.

THE SHEEP AND MEN.

Wool grows on the sheep. There had been much sympathy expressed for sheep. The democratic party sympathized with men. It wanted cheap clothing for the poor. The republicans wanted the duties kept so high that neither wool nor woolens could be brought up. With a product of 300,000,000 pounds of wool and a need of 600,000,000 pounds, what were we going to do? The democrats proposed to let in wool free, and let our workingmen make it up into clothing. The bill was intended to benefit the condition and increase the wages of the laboring people. [Applause.] The government should not meddle with the people, they could take care of themselves. They were the most intelligent and the best people in the world, and could give employment to all of the laborers if congress would but let them alone.

FREE RAW MATERIAL.

Why should we not have free raw material, and have the opportunity to contest on equal terms with foreign manufacturers? We would then have a fair deal and an open fight. [Applause.]

The democratic party intend to appeal to the virtue and intelligence of the country. Money was being poured into his district in Texas to beat him for re-election to the Fifty-first congress, but he wanted the country to know that the people of his district were not for sale.

The committee had placed the duty on steel rails from $17 to $11 per ton and it was charged that that was an effort to destroy an infant industry.

In conclusion he referred to the suit of clothes produced by McKinley during the latter's famous speech. Mills said that he (Mills) had nothing to take back. He had inquired into it and found that the $10 suit had been protected to the amount of $4.03. He had heard that the suit was to be photographed and used in the campaign. He wanted to photograph in the brain of every voter the fact that a $10 suit was protected to the amount of $4.03.

At the conclusion of Mills's speech, which was tumultuously applauded, all of the amendments were agreed to with the exception of that on cotton ties, on which Mr. McKinley demanded a yea and nay vote, which was ordered. It resulted: yeas 170, nays 128 and the amendment was declared carried.

As Mills finished his speech he was warmly applauded by his fellow democrats and the galleries, all of which were by this time crowded. During his speech Mrs. Cleveland and her mother, Mrs. Folsom, entered the chamber and took seat in the front row of the executive gallery.

THE BILL PASSES

The previous question was then called on the final passage of the bill and the yeas and nays were ordered.

Sowden had read a letter from Randall asking to be paired with a friend of the bill and expressing himself distinctly opposed to its passage. The vote was then taken on the final passage of the bill and resulted: yeas 162, nays 149. Sowden, of Pennsylvania, Greenman and Bliss, of New York, were the democrats who voted against the bill, and Fitch, of New York, and Nelson of Minnesota, republicans, voted for it. The four independent members also voted yea. When the speaker announced the passage of the bill, the democrats broke into cheers and waved their bandanas wildly in the air. Boutell, republican, jocularly moved to take a recess till 5 o'clock, as this was the 27th anniversary of the battle of Bull Run. The republicans, in turn, greeted the sally with laughter and applause. A motion to adjourn until Monday was defeated, yeas 79, nays 205, and the house took a recess until 8 P. M.

THE VOTE.

Yeas—Abbott, Allen of Massachusetts, Anderson of Iowa, Anderson of Massachusetts, Anderson of Illinois, Bacon, Bankhead, Barnes, Barry, Biggs, Blanchard, Bland, Blount, Breckenridge of Arkansas, Breckenridge of Kentucky, Brower, Bryce, Buckalew, Burns, Burnett, Barnum, Felix Campbell, Campbell of Ohio, Timothy J. Campbell, Chandler, Carlton, Caruth, Chatings, Chapman, Clardy, Clements, Cobb, Cockran, Collins, Compton, Cothran, Cowles, Cox, Crain, Crisp, Culberson, Cummings, Dargon, Davidson of Alabama, Dibble, Dockery, Dougherty, Dunn, Elliott, Enloe, Ermentrout, Fisher, Fitch, Ford, Forney, French, Gay, Gibson, Glass, Grimes, Hall, Hare, Hatch, Hayes, Heard, Hemphill, Herbert, Holman, Hooker, Hopkins of Virginia, Howard, Hudd, Hutton, Johnston of North Carolina, Jones, Kilgore, Laffoon, Logan, Landes, Lane, Lanham, Latham, Lawler, Lee, Lynch, MacDonald, Mahoney, Maish, Mansur, Martin, Matson, McAdoo, McClammy, McCary, McKinney, McMillin, McRea, McShane, Mills, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, Morse, Neal, Nelson, Newton, Norwood, Oates, O'Farrell, O'Neall of Indiana, O'Neill of Missouri, Outhwaite, Peel, Penington, Phelan, Pidcock, Rayner, Rice, Richardson, Robertson, Rogers, Rowland, Russell of Massachusetts, Rush, Sayers, Scott, Seney, Shaw, Shively, Smith, Snyder, Spinola, Springer, Stahlnecker, Stewart of Texas, Stewart of Georgia, Stockdale, Stone of Kentucky, Stone of Missouri, Tarsney, Taulbee, Thompson of California, Tillman, Trolly, Townsend, Turner of Georgia, Vance, Walker, Washington, Weaver, Wheeler, Whitthorne, Wilkins, Wilkinson, Wilson of Minnesota, Wilson of West Virginia, Wise, Yoder and Speaker Carlisle—162.

Nays—Adams, Allen of Michigan, Anderson of Kansas, Arnold, Atkinson, Baker of New York, Baker of Illinois, Payne, Belden, Bingham, Bliss, Boultman, Bound, Boutelle, Bowden, Bowen, Brewer, T. H. B. Browne of Virginia, Brown of Ohio, John R. Brown, Brumm, Buchanan, Bunnell, Burrows, Butler, Butterworth, Cannon, Caswell, Cheadle, Clark, Cogswell, Conger, Cooper, Crouse, Cutcheon, Dalzell, Darlington, Davis, DeLano, Dingley, Dorsey, Dunham, Farquahar, Felton, Finley, Flood, Fuller, Funston, Gains, Gallinger, Gear, Gest, Goff, Greenman, Grosvenor, Grout, Gunther, Harmer, Hauzen, Hayden, Henderson of Iowa, Henderson of Illinois, Hermann, Hires, Hitt, Holmes, Hopkins of Illinois, Hopkins of New York, Houk, Hovey, Hunter, Jackson, Johnston of Indiana, Kelley, Kennedy, Kerr, LaFollett, Laidlaw, Laird, Lehlbach, Lind, Lodge, Long, Lyman, Mason, McComas, McCormick, McCullough, McKenna, McKinley, Merriman, Milliken, John H. Moffet, Morrill, Morrow, Nichols, Nutting, O'Donnell, O'Neil of Pennsylvania, Osborne, Owen, Parker, Patton, Payson, Perkins, Peters, Phelps, Plumb, Post, Pugsly, Reed, Rockwell, Romeis, Rowell, Russel of Connecticut, Ryan, Sawyer, Scull, Seymour, Sherman, Sowden, Steel, Stephenson, Stewart of Vermont, Struble, Symes, Ezra B. Taylor, Joseph D. Taylor, Thomas of Kentucky, Thomas of Illinois, Thomas of Wisconsin, Thompson of Ohio, Turner of Kansas, Vandever, Wade, Warner, Weber, West, White of Indiana, White of New York, Whiting of Massachusetts, Wickham, Wilber, K. Williams, Yardley, Yost—149.

PAIRS.

The following pairs were announced in favor of the bill: Hogg, Whiting of Michigan, Belmont, Perry, Glover and Granger. Against the bill: Randall, Heiland, Davenport, Spooner, Browne of Indiana, and Woodburn.

FOR INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

At the evening session of the house the bill was passed to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations. It provides that such claims shall be adjudicated by three commissioners, to be appointed by the president, to be known as the Court of Indian Depredations.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

Teller of Colorado Speaks Against the Fisheries Treaty.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The bill to reimburse the depositors of the Freedman's bank was discussed and passed. It appropriates $100,000.

The conference report on the river and harbor bill was received from the house and ordered printed.

The senate then proceeded to consideration of the fisheries treaty in open executive session, and Teller addressed the senate. He said if the treaty had come from a republican administration he did not believe there was a republican senator who would have supported it, and there was not a democratic senator who would have supported it if it had not come from a democratic administration. He knew there was not any considerable number of democratic senators who would have supported it but for the fact that the power of the administration had been brought to bear upon them to compel their support. If any senators desired proof that the administration was an active propagandist of the treaty he would furnish it, but when the secretary of state was seen writing and submitting to newspaper interviews in order to give the public his view of the treaty, and when commissioners were seen making public addresses in its defense and support, there was need of no further proof of the influence the administration had brought to bear to compel democratic senators of the democratic party to support the treaty and other democratic measures.

Proceeding to discuss the treaty on its merits he declared the American rights to the fisheries were inherent and were no more conferred by treaties than were the boundaries of the republic itself. The American people were not to be intimidated by threats of war or by a suggestion of difficulties which may be incurred in the maintenance of that which rightfully belonged to them.

Teller spoke of the insults which had been offered the American flag by Canadian cruisers and said no decent apology had been made for these acts, but this was in keeping with the whole course of the administration in dealing with the British government. He referred to an interview with Secretary Bayard recently published in the Baltimore Sun and said the allusions therein to Hoar's speech were more fit for a fish market than for a diplomatic position. If there was a disgraceful chapter in American history it was in connection with that negotiation by which it was undertaken, through the secretary of state, to assist the democratic party by allying it with the Canadian party and with the British party.

The senate then proceeded to consider bills authorizing the construction of bridges, and passed a number of such house bills with amendments. A conference committee was appointed on the amendments, which were merely formal, and the senate adjourned till Monday.

Pensions, Postoffices, Etc.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Pensions have been granted as follows: Washington territory: Increase—J. H. Lowe, Ellensburgh; Robert M. Berry, Chehalis.

The site of the postoffice at Geneva, Nez Perce county, Idaho, has been changed three-fourths of a mile west on section 4. Jacob Rosentine is the postmaster at this place.

D. S. Saunders was to-day appointed postmaster at New Bridge, Union county, Oregon.

The postmaster-general has issued an order, requesting the postmaster at Newberg, Oregon, to return the postoffice, which he has recently removed one half mile from its original location. This is in pursuance to requests and petitions from citizens and business men of that town.

Representative Hermann, at the session of the house last night, called up the bill increasing the pension of Major Enoch G. Adams of Oregon. The house passed the bill and it is now before the president.

The Calendars in a Bad Condition.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The calendars of the two houses of congress are in a worse condition than ever before. They are crowded with private and public bills, private measures being in a large majority. There have been more private bills disposed of at this session of congress than ever before, but they are like flies: when you get rid of one ten come to take its place. There is very little prospect that either house will be able to dispose of much more business at present. Most of the bills on the calendar therefore might almost as well not have been introduced. The house calendar is now a book of 134 pages.

For Northwest Improvements.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The secretary of war is authorized to have surveys and examinations made for necessary improvements of the following: Tillamook bay and bar, Columbia river, between The Dalles and Celilo, with a view to a boat railway to aid transportation; Nehalem bay and bar, Young's river and its tributary, and the Klatskanine river.

Mrs Cleveland Applauds.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—In the house to-day, while Mills was speaking on his tariff bill, Mrs. Cleveland was in the executive row in a light dress and watched the proceedings with great interest. When the vote was taken and the result announced she clapped her hands vigorously.

Bond Offerings.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Bond offerings to-day were $678,800 and acceptances $600.

A PECULIAR STATE OF AFFAIRS.

The Case Against Hoge and Murphy Postponed at Request of the Burlington.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A peculiar state of affairs was developed to-day when the case of conspiracy against Chairmen Hoge and Murphy of the Burlington strikers committees was called up in court. Neither of the accused was present, and Frank Collier, attorney for the Burlington company and representing the prosecution, surprised everybody in hearing by a request that the case be continued. Lawyer Collier explained his reason for this strange action by saying.

Hoge and Murphy are now out of the city on an extensive tour doing virtually the company's work. Counsel for defence made no objection to a continuance and the court granted a postponement of one week.

HOGE AND MURPHY AT LINCOLN.

CHICAGO, July 21.—A Lincoln, Neb., special to the Times says: Messrs. Hoge and Murphy arrived here this morning and were royally received by the strikers at their des unions. In the afternoon a meeting was held. After a full discussion the leaders refused to give out the action for publication, and it is generally well understood that it was decided to go on with the strike. A number of strikers however soundly berated Hoge for his stubbornness and claim that if Arthur's advice had been followed all would have been satisfied.

BAUERREISEN HELD TO ANSWER.

CHICAGO, July 21.—The examination of John A. Bauereisen, accused under the state laws of procuring dynamite to be brought into the state for illegal purposes was held to-day. The principal witnesses were informers Bowles and Smith. They told much the same story as when before Commissioner Hoyne and Bauereisen was held to the criminal court under bonds of $2500, which he promptly furnished.

"A SUCKED ORANGE."

Pit Hole Again Becomes the Center of an Oil Excitement.

PITTSBURG, July 21.—There is great excitement in the oil regions over the revival of the Pit Hole oil field. Pit Hole has for nearly a quarter of a century been considered a sucked orange, and the oil right of 100,000 acres around the old town would not have brought $100. Now the excitement is greater there than in any other field in the region, not excepting Bakerstown. Black brothers have been pushing the drill around Eleasantville so successfully that they have been encouraged to test the old Pit Hole region, and the result is one of the most surprising things of the oil region. In this old and long-since abandoned territory they now have seven wells that are good for 800 barrels a month. There is some difference of opinion regarding the sand, but it is probably a lower strata than the rich sand of 1865 that made Pit Hole the most famous city in the world and gave it a population of 15,000 to 20,000 in a few months.

Great activity is reported in the field among lease hunters and a large production in this old field is expected within the next few months.

THE CALIFORNIA STAGE ROBBERY.

A Bandit, Single Handed, Gets Away with Several People and Their Valuables.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, July 21.—Further details of last night's stage robbery show that it was a most daring one. The robber compelled the passengers, six in number, and the driver to alight. He then covered their heads with masks, stood them in line and robbed all but one lady passenger, taking about five hundred dollars altogether. He then cut open Wells Fargo's box and the mail bags. The contents of the box, which were supposed to be about a thousand dollars, were taken and a number of letters were opened and examined. The man then started up the mountain. The sheriff and posse are still in pursuit.

SPORTING NOTES.

Monmouth Park Races.

MONMOUTH PARK, July 21.—One mile—Fitzroy won, Grover Cleveland second, Swift third; time 1:46.

Three-quarters of a mile—Reporter won, Ransom second, Eric third; time 1:17¼.

One and one quarter miles—Pirinia won, Exile second, Suriname third; time 2:14½.

One and one-half miles—Lelvidere won, Ten Booker second, Lupert third; time 2:13½.

One mile—Niagara won, Guano second, Billy Brown third; time 1:50.

Five-eighths of a mile—Speedwell won, Mona second, Marsh Redon third; time 1:04½.

Steeplechase, full course—Will Davis won in 5:16, Monte Cristo second, Buckra third.

Baseball.

DETROIT, July 21.—The home team was desperate to-day and won by the heaviest kind of hitting. Score: Detroit 9, Chicago 6. Batteries—Conway and Bennett for Detroit, Van Haltren and Farrell for Chicago.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—The Senators could not hit the ball at critical times to-day, and so lost. Score: Washington 2, Boston 5. Batteries—O'Day and Mack for Washington, Sowders and Kelly for Boston.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 21.—The home team made a poor exhibition to-day in pitching and fielding and the Pittsburg won with ease. Score: Indianapolis 4, Pittsburg 13. Batteries—Healy and Daily for Indianapolis, Staley and Miller for Pittsburg.

PHILADELPHIA, July 21.—The New Yorks defeated the Phillies by superior all around playing to-day. Score: Philadelphia 1, New York 6. Batteries—Welch and Ewing for New York, Sanders and Clements for Philadelphia.

CLEVELAND, July 21.—Cleveland 17, Baltimore 11.

CINCINNATI, July 21.—Cincinnati 8, Kansas City 12.

LOUISVILLE, July 21.—St. Louis 3, Louisville 2.

BROOKLYN, July 21.—Brooklyn 5, Athletics 1.

Blaine Agrees to the Reception.

NEW YORK, July 21.—Blaine in a letter to James Fort, chairman of the republican committee on reception, accepts the proposed great reception on his arrival. He says: "I am profoundly gratified by your most kind and generous tender of welcome, but hope it will be as simple and inexpensive as possible." The republican club will charter a boat, taking 1000 guests on the steamer from the quarantine station. Other steamers bearing clubs and organizations from all parts of the country will also go.

Against Holy Trinity Church.

NEW YORK, July 21.—In the United States circuit court Judge W. P. Wallace signed a decree overruling the demurrer of the church of the Holy Trinity in the suit brought on the importation of Rev. E. Walpole Warren to this country from England to preach under contract. Judgment for $1000, the full penalty, and costs will be entered immediately on behalf of the United States against the church. The case will probably be appealed to the United States supreme court.

A Gigantic Combination.

HOUSTON, Tex., July 21.—As regards the Texas trunk meeting in New York the association will disband and it is more than likely that all the trunk lines west of the Mississippi river will form a gigantic combination which will be given some other name. The headquarters of the new association will most likely be in Kansas City or Denver, so that the Texas law cannot affect the pooling arrangements.

Big Fire at Santa Fe.

SANTA FE, N. M., July 21.—A disastrous fire occurred early this morning, by which the Catron building, containing the opera house, postoffice, Daily New Mexican office, Wellington's book and news stand, and Catron, Knaebel & Clancy's extensive law library and offices was destroyed, and several other buildings were badly damaged. The loss aggregates $70,000. Insurance $40,000.

Ride the Northern Pacific Railroad for all [illegible]

HAVING A FINE TIME.

The Teachers Making the Most of Their Holiday.

AN EXCURSION AROUND THE BAY.

Hundreds of Eastern Teachers to Return by Way of Portland—The Great Crowd Rapidly Going to Pieces.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Informal receptions were the rule in nearly all the headquarters of the National Educational association delegations to-day. Refreshments were kept on hand everywhere and many rested from sight seeing and their labors.

The Teachers' Mutual Aid Society gave a grand final fete to-day to the Easterners, which was one of the most brilliant entertainments of the kind during the week. Fully 4000 teachers filled the steamship Belgic of the Occidental and Oriental line and the ferry steamers Encinal and Oakland on a trip around the bay. On all the steamers a bounteous lunch had been spread, *carte blanche* having been given one of the most prominent catering firms in town to prepare refreshments for 2000 on each steamer. In the early morning light wagons arrived on the docks loaded with poultry, cold meats, relishes, cake and other eatables, while cases of claret, baskets of limes, huge blocks of ice and other signs showed that none of the large crowd would be allowed to go thirsty. On the Belgic, which carried the dignitaries, California wines of all description had also been provided. The efforts of the local committee were much appreciated and a highly enjoyable time was had despite a somewhat cloudy day.

OREGON HOSPITALITY.

Eight Hundred Teachers to Return by Way of Portland.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Many pleasant words are being said to-day about the reception given visiting teachers last night by the Oregon delegation. It was nearly midnight before the delegates finished serving their visitors. They had deserted their quarters at 11 o'clock to join the crowd at the Palace, but returning found many awaiting an opportunity to taste of the Oregon fruit, and so they stayed. The Oregonians certainly performed an unusual amount of work during the week, but their efforts have been well rewarded so far as keeping up the good name of Oregon is concerned. Large quantities of reading matter and illustrated souvenirs concerning Oregon were distributed even during the reception. Professor and Mrs. E. B. McElroy had every detail outlined and there was no break of any kind to mar the pleasure of the reception or of the entertainment during the week. Eastern people and Californians have been greatly surprised to witness such a constant and generous hospitality on the part of their Northern friends.

It is believed that at least 800 teachers will return East by way of Portland. The Shasta route thither will be attractive to begin with, and it is understood that at Portland reduced rates will be given at all the hotels. If 200 visiting teachers should be gathered there at the same time a free excursion is offered by steamer up the Columbia.

CONVENTION NOTES.

City Superintendent Crawford of Portland and a large delegation went on the bay excursion to-day.

Prof. Pratt and party contemplate a visit to Mt. Hamilton, to view the Lick observatory telescope.

Mrs. McElroy and some twenty-five others left for Santa Cruz this morning, to return Monday.

Messrs. Jarvis and Pierce of Umatilla county left for home this morning by steamer.

Principal J. B. Horner of Roseburg and a few others left by rail this morning for Oregon.

Mrs. E. Phelps, a teacher in the Couch school, Portland, was indefatigable for serving refreshments during the week. To Isaac Blum of Portland was entrusted the general supervision at last night's reception. Upwards of fifty teachers and friends from Oregon were personally engaged in performing various duties. It is needless to add that they were all excellently well performed by all. Mr. Blum and wife will remain here several weeks.

Prof. McElroy and Principal Withnes of Baker county remained at headquarters to-day.

Miss Nora Simpson of East Portland will leave for home on next Tuesday's steamer. While attending the convention she has been visiting with her brother.

The number entertained at the reception last night is estimated at 1000. At one time there were over 600 visitors in the several parlors and corridors.

The people from the Northwest are all pleased that the Oregon school exhibit received the first diploma.

A majority of delegates from the following states have already arranged their intention of returning home by way of Portland: Pennsylvania, Ohio, Wisconsin, Alabama, Tennessee, Colorado, Michigan, Massachusetts, Illinois, Indiana and Kansas.

The Massachusetts delegation has decided to return home solid via Portland.

W. H. Gore of the Medford, Or., public schools will remain in this city and state for probably two weeks longer.

The managers of the school exposition at the Mechanics' pavilion profess delight in the highest degree with the success of the enterprise. By charging those who were not visitors an admission fee of 25 and 10 cents the expenses of the pavilion were also met. The exhibit of the High school of Portland did not suffer by comparison of its work with that of older Eastern schools exhibited beside it.

I. S. Cornell, superintendent of public instruction of Colorado, and wife, in company with several other members of their delegation, leave for Portland to-morrow. After reaching Portland they will proceed to visit several places of interest in Oregon and then leave for Colorado.

CONCERT AT THE PAVILION.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—The concert at the pavilion to-night closed the musical part of the programme which had been arranged for the visiting teachers.

The Normal school of Cook county, Ill., through Dr. Champlain, has presented its exhibit to the San Francisco and Oakland public schools and several California citizens.

At the headquarters of the San Francisco Teachers' Mutual Aid Society a reception and musicale was given which was highly enjoyed. Refreshments afterwards were served to 400 guests.

The executive committee of the National Educational Association in secret session to-night considered the advisability of holding the next convention at Nashville, Tenn., but no decision will be reached till it is seen what Nashville means and how it will do in the way of entertainment and transportation.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—A large number of California members of the National Educational Association left for home to-day, the close of the summer vacation being near at hand and arrangements for the fall term having to be made. Some of the Oregon delegation have already gone home, while others will follow early next week. Colorado and Utah have ceased to enter [illegible] of those will remain here next week, and excursions planned will probably be numerously attended. Other delegations are represented [illegible] those desiring more of the beauties of California and further to enjoy the hospitality of the Golden state.

To-day was the closing day of the exposition of school work at the Mechanics' pavilion, and 2000 school children of the city were invited and claimed the day for their own. The exhibition has been a very successful one and has attracted the greatest interest.

FROM SEATTLE.

A Light Run of Salmon—The Longshoremen's Trouble, Etc.

SEATTLE, W. T., July 21.—Reports are received here to-day that the run of salmon on the Fraser river is the lightest yet experienced at this time of the season. One canner has stock made up for twenty one thousand cases, and he has caught little or no fish thus far.

The steamer Alki arrived from Tacoma to-day. Capt. Bennett failed to keep his threat to bring longshoremen from Tacoma, and employed union men here. Thomas Gaffney, president of the Longshoremen's union, said to-day that the union does not uphold the action of a few members who interfered with the discharging of freight on Thursday night, and at the same time he says that if Capt. Bennett had been less ill-[illegible] would have had no trouble at all.

The suit for libel against F. S. Mussetter, ex-editor of the *Morning Enterprise*, was to-day continued till Monday, Mussetter being released on $300 bail.

It was reported here that Corbett of Portland, one of Quincy A. Brooks's bondsmen, had been released, and that a new bondsman had been secured. L. Daller, one of Brooks's bondsmen in this city, says he has heard nothing of the matter, and does not believe any such action has been taken.

Salem News Items.

SALEM, July 21.—Articles of incorporation were to-day filed with the secretary of state by the Oregon Electric Light Company. The incorporators are M. A. Stratton, T. T. Charman, E. I. Eastham, E. O. McCown and Thomas Charman; capital stock, $20,000; object to operate lights, telephones etc. in Oregon City.

A sixty yard race between Billy Crawford of Salem and John Toff of the Waldo hills at the fair grounds this afternoon was won by the latter.

Tark, arrested for selling liquor to Indians, was to-day examined before Commissioner Walton, pleaded guilty and was taken to Portland.

Frank Willis, who tried to commit suicide by jumping in the mill pond, was to-day given four days in the calaboose for being drunk and disorderly.

The Baseball Tournament.

BAKER CITY, July 21.—The attendance at the fair grounds to-day to witness the baseball games was large. LaGrande and Pendleton played in the forenoon. Score 18 to 10 in favor of Pendleton. In the afternoon it was Baker City vs. North Powder first inning. Score 10 to 8 in favor of Baker City, and Boise City vs. LaGrande. Score 11 to 4 in favor of LaGrande. The Boise City club seemed to play in hard luck, and it is generally believed that Boise is much the stronger nine. To-morrow's programme is Boise City vs. Pendleton in the forenoon and Baker City vs. Pendleton in the afternoon.

Indian Murderer Captured.

FORT BENTON, Mont., July 21.—Deputy Sheriff Thomister of Dupuyer arrived last night with the Indian murderer Wolf Moccasin, who had a hearing before Justice Gillette of Dupuyer and was committed to await the action of the grand jury. The crime was committed on the Indian reservation and a question arises whether the case does not properly belong to the United States courts. The Choteau county officials have the case in hand at present, but are at a loss to know whether it properly belongs to the territorial courts.

Sawmill Burned at Centralia.

CENTRALIA, W. T., June 21.—About 2:30 o'clock this afternoon fire broke out in the sawmill belonging to Messrs. Steiger & Montgomery of this town. The dryhouse was packed with shingles, besides several thousand standing outside. The cookhouse was burnt to the ground. Everything is a complete wreck, still hopes are entertained that the boiler and engine will not be entirely useless. The loss will be fully $4000, if not more, and there is no insurance. The fire originated in the sawdust accumulated round the mill.

Olympia Items.

OLYMPIA, July 21.—The case of Parker vs. Denny was taken under advisement to-day and the supreme court took a recess until Monday.

Gov. Semple made the following appointments to-day: Notaries—R. A. Guffy, Sumner; C. B. Seabrook, Tacoma; colonel and commissary general N. J. W. on the staff of the commander-in-chief, H. A. Moore of Whatcom.

Killed in His Cab.

OGDEN, U. T., July 21.—In the snow sheds near Summit, Cal., on Friday morning, as west bound train No. 1 passed, the engineer, while looking out of the cab, was struck by a projecting plank, the blow causing instant death. The train arrived here this morning.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans.

D. W. CROWLEY & CO., Agents, Portland.

T[illegible]S P[illegible]S

stimulates the torpid liver, strengthens the digestive organs, regulates the bowels, and are unequaled as an

ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE.

In malarial districts their virtues are widely recognized, as they possess peculiar properties in freeing the system from that poison. Elegantly sugar coated. Dose small. Price, 25cts.

Sold Everywhere.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW PARK THEATER.

3 NIGHTS ONLY 3

Commencing Monday, July [illegible]

THE BLUE AND [illegible]

A thrilling drama founded on incidents of the late war. Given for the benefit of [illegible] under the auspices of the

Ladies' Relief Society.

Reserved seats at [illegible]

NEW PARK THEATER.

July 27, 28—Two Nights in [illegible]

THE TRAGEDY,

"BARBAROSSA"

Under the auspices of the

Ætna Amateur Dramatic Co. (Colored)

With the following Cast:

BARBAROSSA [illegible]
Achmet Selim [illegible]
Othman [illegible]
Sadi [illegible]
Aladin [illegible]
Saphetra [illegible]
Irene [illegible]

Supported by a Full Company of Officers, Guards and Attendants.

Admission 50c; Reserved Seats [illegible]

SATURDAY MATINEE at [illegible]

GETTYSBURG CYCLORAMA

The Great Battle Painting.

Admission 50c; Children [illegible]

This unequaled exhibition is open from [illegible] 10 P. M. On Sundays from 1:30 P. M. to [illegible]

Third street, between Ash and [illegible]

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REED & MALCOLM, [illegible] 74 [illegible]

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY.

LINES IN OREGON.

Office of [illegible]

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED [illegible] office up to 12 o'clock noon, [illegible] furnishing [illegible] vice, on trains of [illegible] Oregon. [illegible] seen upon application [illegible]

BOYNTON'S PURE GOLD STOVE POLISH.

BEAUTIFUL GLOSS.

DIRECTIONS.—Mix in soft water as thick as paint, apply a thin coat to the stove when cold, then use the shining brush.

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C. W. BOYNTON SAW CO.

No. 40 First Street.

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New Patent Wonder

CROSS-CUT SAW,

LEADS WHEREVER KNOWN; EVERY SAW Fully Warranted SILVER STEEL, Extra Ground, Spring Tempered; Fastest Cutting Saw in the World, Ground Six Gauges Thin on Back, making it run with but little set. PRICE, $1.00 per foot.

BOYNTON

One Man Saw

ALL LENGTHS FROM 3 TO 8 FEET; REmovable Handle, Cutting Both Ways, Simple to Sharpen. PRICE, $1.00 per foot.

BOYNTON

[illegible]

DOES TWICE THE WORK OF THE ORDInary Tree Trimmers—cutting the extremest limbs from trees without the use of shears or knife—using the fine-tooth side of saw for small limbs, large-tooth for larger limbs, cutting both ways, the return stroke being as effective as the up stroke, and much easier for operator.

Holes in the handle are for attaching to pole for the cutting of higher branches.

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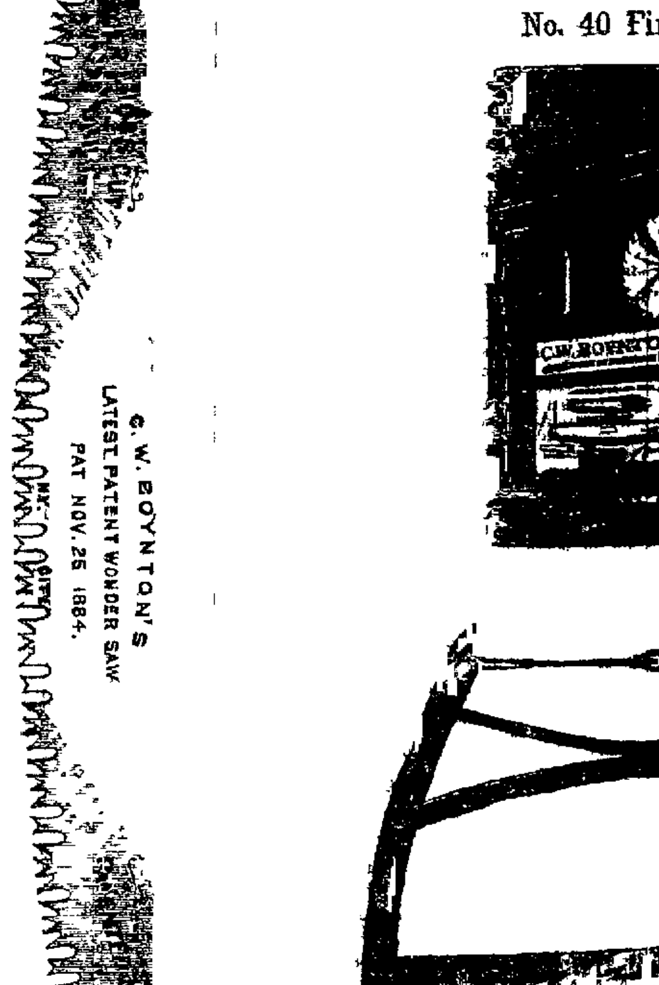
C. W. BOYNTON SAW COMPANY.

No. 40 First Street, Portland, Or.



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J. MICHENER, Silver Lake, W. T.
J. W. NAILS & CO., Kelso, W. T.
ROBINSON & CHURCH, Eugene, Or.
[illegible] & MANDOLD, Gervais, Or.
THERON STAFFORD, Cle-Elum, W. T.
HARRINGTON & SMITH, Seattle, W. T.
TACOMA HARDWARE CO., Tacoma, W. T.
F. and J. GEISEY, Aurora, Or.
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